

REDUCTIONS
 CHILDREN'S SUITS.
 ENT OF
 STRAW HATS.
 Whitehall St.
 COAL COAL COAL
 TON
 FOR—
 LICO.
 Loyd St.
 TON TON TON TON
 COAL
 ND COAL.
 ered to consumers by
 Ton.
 COAL CO.,
 XVILLE, TENN.
 ATORS
 Know That
 Our
 Great
 20 Per
 Cent
 Discount
 Sale
 as people have
 e advertise. The
 r inaugurated in
 en's Suits.
 y weather caused
 ore goods than
 rdness of the sea-
 ar manufactories
 e, Md., as well as
 UNT SALE
 BROS.
 REET.
 Atlanta.

40 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

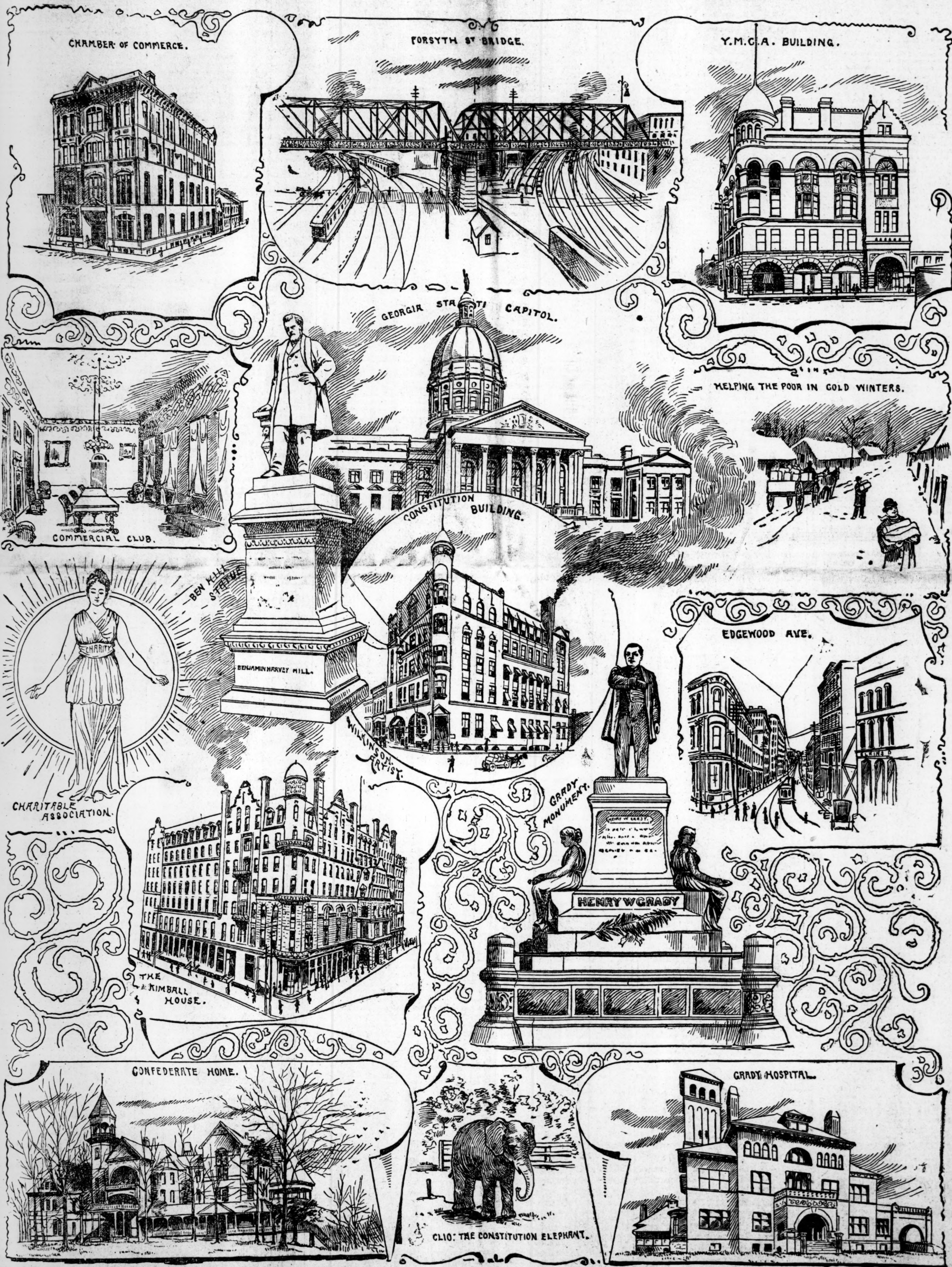
Pages 1 to 10.

VOL. XXVI

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE CELEBRATES ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.



Some Monuments to Atlanta Enterprise Built Through the Columns of, and By the Aid of The Constitution

OUR SCHOOLS.

The Brightest Jewels in Atlanta's Victorious Crown.

BORN WITH THE CONSTITUTION, They Have Traveled the Road from Gloom to Triumph.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOLS.

Traced from Their Inception Down to the Present Time—Something to Be Proud Of.

BY P. J. MORAN.

Perhaps no feature of Atlanta's growth has attracted wider attention than that of her public schools. They have been, in fact, the advance guards of public education in Georgia, and upon the success of the system in this city depended its rise or fall throughout the state.

Like every other southern state, the private academy or local corporation had control of educational matters in Georgia. The University of Georgia, owing to a contract of old standing, was in receipt of

two members of the council be appointed a committee to act in concert with seven citizens of education, to be selected by said committee, to investigate the subject of public schools for the city of Atlanta, and obtain all necessary information on the subject and to report the results of their investigation to the council by the 1st of December next.

From the record it would appear that this committee proceeded with greater diligence than is usual with public bodies, as their work was reported one month earlier than it was called for. On the 22d of November, 1869, the committee presented an elaborate report in favor of the pending scheme. This was discussed by the council and in the columns of The Constitution, which had heartily espoused the adoption of pub-



HON. A. L. KONTZ.

lic schools, and whose proprietor, Colonel W. A. Hemphill, had taken a close interest in promoting it. It was with a smiling face, therefore, that in the session of the city council held November 26, 1869, that Dr. O'Keefe arose and offered this resolution:

Resolved, That the city council will establish a liberal system of public instruction, free for all the children in the city on the



COLONEL W. M. BRAY.

basis recommended by the committee on public schools in their report presented to council the 22d of November, 1869.

The work, thus happily begun, was given official existence at the meeting of the city council held two weeks later, at which the following board of education was elected:

To Serve Six Years—Joseph P. Logan, E. F. Dawson, Joseph E. Brown, Logan E. Blackley.

To Serve Four Years—John H. Flynn, L. P. Grant, D. Mayer, H. H. Phillips.

To Serve Two Years—S. H. Stout, W. A. Hemphill, M. C. Blanchard, D. C. O'Keefe.

In view of the prejudices which had to be overcome, of the difficulties which had to be met and of the importance of the victory which had to be won the personnel of the board thus selected was an inspiration.

The subsequent election of ex-governor Joseph E. Brown to the presidency was a master stroke. Locally considered, he was one of the



HON. J. W. ENGLISH.

heaviest tax payers in the city, and his presence was an assurance to property owners that the burden imposed through the tax collector would not be excessive. He was a man of tried wisdom, who would not be a party to any mistake which would cripple the system. The larger field of state politics considered, the presidency of Joseph E. Brown meant that the system was on trial in Atlanta, and that upon its success there depended its fate throughout the state. For a whole decade following, then, the public schools of Atlanta were the subject of constant discussion, viewed by legislators, lawyers who came up to attend the supreme court, and other public men, who returned to their homes often to make unwilling admission of the success which had been unfolded before their eyes.

A glance at the situation then and now will best show the progress which has been made. To begin with, there was neither organization, buildings, money. Large tax payers, in some instances, fought the schools right through. The selection of Professor Bernard Mallon as superintendent, and his subsequent resignation, added to this was the opposition of men whose property consisted in the ownership of hitherto prosperous private schools. It may well be said that for at least ten years this proposed public school system was an utter failure, without a single achievement to give it character.

The only bright spots were in the cities, some of which applied to the legislature for the chartered right to take charge and build up systems of their own. One of the first of these cities was Atlanta, and the earnestness with which she went to work entitled her to the palm of leadership.

A complete history of that movement would be tedious in this article, but it may be stated in brief that directly after the adoption of the constitution of 1868, the people of Atlanta found themselves face to face with a grave problem. Here was the most prosperous city of the south, with a treasury which the adventurers of that day were anxious to loot. If the initiative of establishing public schools here were left to state agencies, the republican treasury-employers would have taken control, and Fulton county would have been ruined with a heavy debt. Besides that, the public men of the city recognized the benefits which a free-school system, well managed, would be, so they conceived the idea of having the system exclusively under municipal control. The leadership in this movement is generally conceded to Dr. D. C. O'Keefe, but it was a work which had so many warm adherents that, perhaps, it would be unfair to individualize. Causes were followed by gatherings of larger character until, at last, the public mind was prepared for action.

The first movement. The ball was set to rolling in an official manner at a meeting of the city council of September 24, 1869, at which Dr. D. C. O'Keefe offered the preamble and resolution following, which were adopted:

Whereas, The success and prosperity of free institutions depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and

Whereas, The system of education known by all experience to be the best calculated to promote these objects, and

Whereas, The growth and prosperity of a population of our city urgently demand the establishment of a cheap and efficient system of education, be it therefore

Resolved, That his honor, the mayor, and



JUDGE W. R. HAMMOND.

money, and lots of it, until now the average appropriation being over \$100,000 per annum. A curious feature of the history of public schools in Atlanta, is that though its leadership is divided, the city council retains the right to fix the annual appropriation while the board of education spends it. There has never during the twenty years past, arisen a serious difference of opinion. Scarcely for the board has asked for as much as \$50,000 more than the council



MAYOR J. B. GOODWIN.

felt that it could give, but the matter has always ended by the council finally discovering a way to raise the money. The annual pay roll of the teachers, last year was \$108,804.10. To this must be added \$12,000 for salaries for the two new schools this year.

It is a mark of the growth of the city's population that the board finds it necessary to provide for the increase of 900 pupils annually. The total appropriations, including new buildings, last year, was



EX-SENATOR JOSEPH E. BROWN, First President of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta.



EX-MAYOR W. A. HEMPHILL, Second President of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta.

\$152,778.28. In connection with this fact, a statement in justice to two gentlemen should here be made. Up to the present year, Hon. D. A. Beatie has been chairman of the building committee. As such, he has for years been in charge of the annual expenditure of about \$80,000. Yet, with no other reward than that of a sense of duty well performed, he has looked after every minute detail of building and repair-



COLONEL J. T. GLENN.

ing, giving it the same attention that he would to his private business. Colonel W. S. Thomson, who, as chairman of the finance committee, has to audit claims from the purchase of a lead pencil to the payment of a complicated salary list, has done a work the detail of which his associates cannot well appreciate unless they should once undertake it.

Some Inside Politics. The history of Atlanta's schools is not without its inside politics. One of the first decided breaks from tradition was the employment of women as principals. The theory was firmly held that only men were born to rule, but there came a time when this was disputed by a woman, and that woman had friends on the board. Mrs. Harriet Russell Echols had guided Calhoun street school through all grad-



HON. J. C. HENDRIX.

uations until it became full eight-grade. Then it was proposed, in accordance with tradition, to place a lady over her. The battle was a memorable one, but it ended in triumph for Mrs. Echols. So successful was the result, that one by one ladies were elected to the other schools as principals. Neither board nor patrons would now change back.

The next question, which had a tinge of public policy in it, was the dismissal of



COLONEL R. J. LOWRY.

the white teachers in the colored schools, and the filling of their places by negroes. It was argued that negroes were entitled to places of honor and trust among themselves. Senator Brown was in the chair, and it was by his deciding vote that the tie was broken, and the colored schools were placed upon an independent footing. Superintendent Slaton, speaking about the matter the other day, declared that the change had wrought the greatest amount of good. The colored teachers not only



COLONEL W. H. HULSEY.



COLONEL W. S. THOMSON.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH, Third President of the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta.

do good work in the schoolroom, but in the social circle, and in church they follow their pupils and keep them under constant control. It may be stated here, as showing the liberal policy of Atlanta, that the colored school teachers receive more in salaries than is furnished in taxes to the public treasury by the negroes for all purposes. The introduction of music as part of the course of study required several years of de-



COLONEL J. T. GLENN.

late. It was once adopted, then abandoned, and again adopted. It is now supposed to have a firm place, and is not likely to be again disturbed. As important an innovation as was ever made was that adding an industrial feature to the Girls' High school. Possibly there were members of the board who thought it looked too much like the work-shop. Several industrial studies were added, however, and in time, it is hoped, that the industrial department of the Girls' High school will rival in standing the State Technological school.

The establishment of the night school earnestly suggested and championed by Colonel W. A. Hemphill, of The Constitution, has grown wonderfully. A visit to that school, where earnest faces show the grit which moves the scholars, will create the

prophecy that out of the ranks of these earnest workers will come some of the great men of the future.

The Governing Power. The government of the public schools has been wonderfully successful. Senator Brown held the presidency until 1888, when ill-health compelled him to resign. Hon. W. A. Hemphill served as president during the years 1888 and 1889. He was succeeded by Hon. Hoke Smith, who served during the years 1889 and 1892, when Hon. D. A. Beatie was elected, and is the present incumbent. On the resignation of many years ago, of Superintendent Mallon, Professor William F. Slaton was elected superintendent, a position which he has held with credit ever since.

"I am proud of the public schools of Atlanta," he says, "but I am prouder, if possible, of the people who have built them up."



HON. S. M. INMAN.

able, of the people who have built them up. The history of Atlanta's public schools is a history of progress. Every movement has been a forward one. This is something that can but seldom be said of any movement, but I have no hesitation in saying it. I can go even further, and acknowledge the fact that The Constitution has always been the alert friend of the public schools. It has deftly wielded public



COLONEL W. H. HULSEY.

opinion, and its influence has made our contests easy of conquest."

The present members of the board of education are: S. M. Inman, Joseph Smith, W. R. Hammond, Joseph E. Brown, D. A. Beatie, W. H. Hulsey, J. C. Hendrix, W. S. Thomson, A. L. Kontz, W. M. Bray, Hoke Smith, J. T. Glenn, R. J. Lowry, A. V. Calhoun, J. W. English and John B. Goodwin.

The Girls' High School.

The Girls' High school of which Miss Nettie Sergeant is the accomplished principal, is an institution whose rapid growth in the last few years gives promise of great prosperity and usefulness in the future.

Five years ago it occupied the old Ogles-



COLONEL W. S. THOMSON.

thorpe college building on the corner of Washington and Mitchell streets, and had an enrollment of 269 pupils. In the autumn of '88 the school was removed to the handsome building on Mitchell street which it now occupies.

It was thought that the new building would furnish ample accommodations for many years to come, but now the school has outgrown its new home and it is necessary to use as an annex for the business department the building formerly occupied by the whole school.

The enrollment last year was 564, and the average per cent of attendance was 95.2.

In the literary department the curriculum embraces Latin, French, English, mathematics (including arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, mental and moral science, rhetoric, spelling, penmanship and composition. A most excellent four years' course in English literature has been arranged, which will probably be adopted as a part of the regular curriculum in a short time.

The business department which was established three years ago, is doing excellent work. Its course includes arithmetic, algebra, geometry, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, business forms, composition penmanship, spelling, literature and history. The library of the school contains 2,565 volumes, and the number is being constantly added to. The lamented Bernard Mallon bequeathed his fine collection of several hundred volumes to the Girls' High school in 1879, and this was the foundation of what is now an excellent school library.

Last year the board of education purchased for the use of the high schools a valuable set of chemical and physical apparatus. It is hoped that in the course of a few years the school can boast of a complete laboratory.

The work of the Girls' High school is being well done, and its rapidly increasing numbers show that it is well appreciated by the people. Its patrons are among the very best citizens of Atlanta, and its pupils are the daughters of representative people. It is the earnest desire of every one connected with the Girls' High school to make it one of the very best institutions of its kind that can be found, and it is hoped that its usefulness will continue to increase and its prosperity to grow with the prosperity of our fair city.

The Boys' High School. Of which Mr. William H. Slaton is principal, is a blessing to Atlanta and Georgia. The alumni have won the highest honors at the different colleges and universities of the land. The sons of the rich, poor and middle classes enjoy the opportunity of firm, kind discipline and thorough instruction at home. Many bright boys of humble circumstances here equip themselves to enter directly upon the duties of life, and win success and reputation, while the sons of proud

parentage and the more ambitious in the lower walks are prepared to join the sophomore class of any institution in the state. The course of study comprises three years, but necessity and public demand will doubtless soon make the curriculum for four years. Then the graduates will enter the junior class at colleges.

The school is supplied with apparatus for teaching the sciences by experiment, and it is desired and believed that the board will increase these appliances by liberal purchases from time to time. Many beautiful and valuable experiments in physics have been performed during the past year, and the graduates of these have been given the principal practical surveying, and have handled the compass, theodolite and chain. Appliances for teaching science practically always meet an active interest in the study. Boys are taught bookkeeping as thoroughly as it can be taught outside the counting room. In fact, they have secured paying positions as bookkeepers immediately upon leaving school.

Special attention is also given to Latin, Greek, English and mathematics. Only Greek is optional, and the history of the school establishes the fact that the pupils who take Greek do better in deportment, and attain higher advantages in scholarship and win more honors than those who elect to omit that language. This truth is a valuable lesson for parents to be aware of. The Alcephonian Literary and Debating Society is an invaluable adjunct of the school. A session is held once a week. Every boy is required to declaim and debate. Speeches of remarkable force have been composed and delivered by the boys. The drill in parliamentary law is a regular feature of the sessions. Some of Atlanta's leading journalists, lawyers and business men, among them Hon. Clark Howell,

learned in this society how to preside over a deliberative body.

The school has four teachers. The principal teaches the graduating class, which is the third grade; the first grade is divided into two sections, taught by two men, and the second grade, which is taught by one man, will be doubled next year.

The present year is the most prosperous in the history of the school, as is shown by the record, having a gain of 33.13 per cent over the previous year. The graduating class numbers thirty-three, decidedly larger than ever before. The society public debates are given at stated intervals during the year, and the young men acquit themselves with distinction.

The Boys' High school needs a building of their own, specially built for the school's history shows that the boys have

learned in this society how to preside over a deliberative body.

The school has four teachers. The principal teaches the graduating class, which is the third grade; the first grade is divided into two sections, taught by two men, and the second grade, which is taught by one man, will be doubled next year.

The present year is the most prosperous in the history of the school, as is shown by the record, having a gain of 33.13 per cent over the previous year. The graduating class numbers thirty-three, decidedly larger than ever before. The society public debates are given at stated intervals during the year, and the young men acquit themselves with distinction.

The Boys' High school needs a building of their own, specially built for the school's history shows that the boys have



COUNCILMAN JOSEPH HIRSCH.

graduated from negro huts and shanties. Atlanta's leading young men are alumni of the Boys' High school. They occupy prominent positions in business, law, medicine and journalism. They are to make Atlanta's future. They have done nobly in the past, they will do grandly in the years to come. They love their alma mater and will represent her interests in every contest.

It Was a Great Work. In a limited degree, has been traced the progress of a system born in opposition, nurtured through prejudice and brought from a position of poverty to one of affluence. In the accomplishment of such a work the warm support of a great newspaper, sustaining authority, urging progress, pleading for fair play, enlightening the people, cannot well be estimated. From the time when a little local notice called the first meeting in the winter of 1868-'69 until the present time The Constitution has been the friend and champion of every movement of progress, and on the public schools of Atlanta as one of its greatest works.

EACH MAN HAD IRON NERVE.

A Miner Whose Deadly Aim Relieved His Friend from a Rattlesnake.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

There were four of us who had engaged for the night on the Grandison, a fine Colorado. We had been prospecting for gold with decidedly poor success and were therefore rather disheartened, but we endeavored to keep up our spirits by telling stories while we sat there, smoking and smoking. Suddenly we were startled by a peculiar whirling sound, which every man of us recognized instantly.

"There's a rattlesnake in camp!" cried Jeffries, as he started up. "Look out for it!"

We all moved rather hastily, with the exception of Bolton, who lay quite still on his back, his hands clasped behind his head, his eyes fixed on the snake as it crawled toward him.

"Sh!" he whispered. "For heaven's sake keep still! The snake has crawled into my shirt!"

We knew what that meant, and we became motionless. I felt a cold shiver run down my spine as I thought of the poisonous reptile snuggled to Bolton's bosom, and I felt that it might plant its deadly fangs in a few minutes. The faint light threw fantastic shadows on the black canyon wall and the river made a muffled, away the night a lone owl hooted.

Not a muscle of Bolton's body moved, and it seemed that he had ceased to breathe. The only motion apparent about his person was caused by the snake crawling beneath his shirt. We sat there, staring and helpless, unable to make a move to save our imperiled comrade. After a time the rattlesnake's ugly head out of the front of Bolton's shirt, and he lifted it over the motionless man's face. We could see the reptile's forked tongue darting out, and his eyes fixed on Bolton's face. The faint light threw fantastic shadows on the black canyon wall and the river made a muffled, away the night a lone owl hooted.

Not a muscle of Bolton's body moved, and it seemed that he had ceased to breathe. The only motion apparent about his person was caused by the snake crawling beneath his shirt. We sat there, staring and helpless, unable to make a move to save our imperiled comrade. After a time the rattlesnake's ugly head out of the front of Bolton's shirt, and he lifted it over the motionless man's face. We could see the reptile's forked tongue darting out, and his eyes fixed on Bolton's face. The faint light threw fantastic shadows on the black canyon wall and the river made a muffled, away the night a lone owl hooted.

The work of the Girls' High school is being well done, and its rapidly increasing numbers show that it is well appreciated by the people. Its patrons are among the very best citizens of Atlanta, and its pupils are the daughters of representative people. It is the earnest desire of every one connected with the Girls' High school to make it one of the very best institutions of its kind that can be found, and it is hoped that its usefulness will continue to increase and its prosperity to grow with the prosperity of our fair city.

The Boys' High School. Of which Mr. William H. Slaton is principal, is a blessing to Atlanta and Georgia. The alumni have won the highest honors at the different colleges and universities of the land. The sons of the rich, poor and middle classes enjoy the opportunity of firm, kind discipline and thorough instruction at home. Many bright boys of humble circumstances here equip themselves to enter directly upon the duties of life, and win success and reputation, while the sons of proud

**DOWN
DOWN
BIG CUT IN
TRUNKS!**

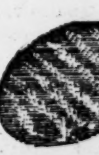
We have 15,000 Trunks and you should know our prices. The travel to Chicago is backward; believed 't would be big rush by its time. We are overstocked and will, to reduce our stock, give you genuine bargains for the next ten days. Whether you want to buy or not, call and get our prices—fully third less than current rates.

ABE FOOTE & BRO.,
34 Whitehall Street.

W. R. HOYT,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
SPECIALTIES.

Calo Tea,
Regal Patent Flour,
Peachtree Patent Flour,
Hoyt's Jersey Butter,
Genuine Vermont Maple
Syrup.

W. R. HOYT,
100 Whitehall and
325 to 329 Peachtree.



KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,
have the only steam optical plant in this section. They have superior facilities for filling oculists' prescriptions. Salsaroon, 124 Mitchell street, opposite postoffice, Atlanta, Ga.

**Morphine, Upium
—AND—
Whiskey Habit
CURED AT
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,**
Cor. Edgewood Ave. and Ivy St.
CURE SAFE, SURE AND PERMANENT.
Correspondence Invited and Strictly Confidential.

PETER LYNCH
15 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.
And Branch Store 201 Peters Street.

Now receiving his summer supply of Jelly Tumblers, Millville, Woodbury, Masons, Metal-top and Mason's Improved and Glasstoro Ruby Jars, pints, quarts and half-gallons, all of the best quality of glass. Also fresh turpentine of all kinds, fresh and genuine and true name, and other large varieties of goods so numerous to mention here. Peter Lynch has at his Whitehall street store a large stock of the purest and best of wines, liquors, beers, ales and porters, tobacco, cigars and snuff, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Orders promptly filled.

TERMS CASH.

**The Alaska
Refrigerator**
is No Doubtful Experiment.

It has stood the test of years and becomes more popular every season. Those who now in daily use prove the truth of our claims, that the "ALASKA" is the best refrigerator in the world. They are perfect in principle and construction.

Economical in the use of
Ice. Satisfactory in
all Results.

The air in the provision chamber is
ALWAYS COLD.

Absolutely Pure and "Dry
as a Bone."

"ALASKAS" are stronger and more durable than other makes. They will not fall to pieces" after the first season's use.

There are more "Alaskas" in Georgia than all other refrigerators combined and every single one pleases the owner. This is the record! Come and see!

DOBBS, WEY & CO.
Sole Agents, . . . 61 Peachtree St.

Prices are Much Higher Than Those of the
ATLANTA NURSERIES

They charge you 50 to 75 cents for roses. We sell you the same roses for 20 to 25 cents. They charge 50 cents to \$1.25 for peach trees. We sell them for 15 cents each. You have the agents' profits and get better trees and plants, grown here, acclimated and sure to succeed by buying of W. D. Beale, 508 equitable building.

Deal of This! Comes in a Lifetime!

To Get Fine Goods at Low Prices

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO

We Take Stock 1st July

We Take Stock 1st July

Dry Goods

OVERSTOCKED . . .
Is not a common cry with us; it is not the case now, and yet we have too many goods and will **Make Prices**

to reduce the quantity.
In Table Linens and Napkins all grades will go at low prices, including Towels and Wash Goods.

In Laces

Especially Lace Nets for dresses, we will do our best to close, even at a sacrifice. Many nice patterns will go at extremely

Low Prices

And also our Dress Goods and Trimmings must be reduced. You can make your selections and we will make prices, it possible, to please you.

Don't Forget

Our Silks at 49c and 59c, and come and get choice.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO

Carpets

HERE WE CAN . . .
Interest any person, who wants Carpets and Draperies. Our stock is full and our goods the best, and the only trouble is we have too many for the time of taking an inventory, and to

Reduce Quantity

We will endeavor to sell every customer who will favor us with a visit at prices to make it to their interest, and will lay, line and drape our goods in best possible

New Styles

Also in this department have a large number of pieces which will make small carpets, and we can afford to make them up

Same as Remnants

And in Draperies we have a number of odds in Curtains and Portieres. If you need just one pair, CALL FOR ODDS, and prices to close the lot out will be made. Come and get choice.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO

Furniture

IN ALL THE . . .
History of the furniture trade good goods were never so low. We have bedroom suits from

\$18 to \$1,000

Each and can guarantee the goods to be what is represented in the sale; and in dining room goods we have the best variety ever shown by

Any Southern House

And keep all the grades; so if you desire a suit for a stately, elegant dining room it will not be necessary

To Buy by Pictures

We have them on the floors and for sale at low prices, and before taking stock the prices will be made

Extremely Low

And in Parlor Goods we can beat the world. All-over stuffed, \$66.50 to \$350, and gold and onyx for the finest homes. Come and get choice.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO

Shoes

EVERY PAIR . . .

Made to order. We have discontinued men's shoes in order to devote all the time to

Ladies and Children

In the present shape we have the best Shoe Store, we think, for ladies, misses and children in the **City**

And we have a trade that we are adding to continually by selling the very best that can be made at

The Lowest Prices

If you need Shoes we can supply every new style in black and colors.

See Our Stock

And get our prices, is all we ask; and be sure to come and get choice.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO

OUR EXPOSITIONS.

The Wonderful Part They Have Played
in the City's History.

THE OLD COTTON EXPOSITION OF 1881.

Its Impetus to Atlanta's Marvellous Development—The Men Who Made It—Origin and Rise of the Piedmont.

A sketch of the fairs and expositions of Atlanta would be almost a history of the industrial growth of the city. They mark the turning points in her wonderful story of progress, and are the milestones of her career. Since the time when the city rose like a phoenix from its ashes to begin its wonderful and almost unparalleled career, it has been her expositions which have told her story to the world. In the old days before the war, there were fairs, as there have been in all towns and villages in the country. The surrounding country would contribute its quota of pumpkins, and cabbages, and prize pigs. It would be the gala day of the year, and doubtless all the rural exciting features of the old country fair were faithfully repeated. To give some idea of these old-time fairs it may be stated that a gentleman now living in the city remembers the sensation of pride and wonder excited in his breast at beholding a real live buffalo on exhibition at one of the old country fairs in Fulton county before the war.

But this era in her history has little to do with the Atlanta of today. Scenes of war and famine and devastation had all but obliterated the traces of her earlier days, and Atlanta, like the whole south, was being born again. The soldiers, who had become citizens again, fought a second battle for liberty, and this time were triumphant. A tremendous political upheaval had taken place, and the country was once more under the guiding hand of its old-time masters. The carpet-bagger rule had been broken, and the whole south, under the guidance of her native citizens, was heaving to throw with that quickening life which so soon comes the wake of just and mighty political reorganization. It was a critical period in the history of the city. Her wonderful growth had already attracted the attention of the country, and for the first time she was being looked upon as a place of the future. Her people could overcome the ruin and devastation of the section. It was at this time, when the eyes of the country were upon her, that there was born the idea, so fraught with subsequent results—the International Cotton Exposition of 1881.

The Cotton Exposition. The great International Cotton Exposition of Atlanta was opened on the 5th day of October 1881. It was in thorough accord with the spirit which has ever characterized the city that it should advertise as "the only world's fair of the year." The same old color guard, her expositions in progress somewhere on the globe at the time, but when Atlanta had made her best effort to give an exposition, it was the "only one of the year." And indeed it seems that then, as always, she proved as good as her word. It is certain that no exposition of the year ever made so lasting an impression on the section of the country in which it was held.

The list of officers and committees under whose management the exposition finally took shape and assumed tremendous proportions discloses a list of names which have for twenty years been foremost in every movement looking to the interest of the city. The president was Hon. Joseph E. Brown, who later resigned, and was succeeded by Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt. Among the list of vice-presidents and directors were the names of J. W. English, S. M. Inman, R. J. Lowry, R. F. Maddox, W. A. Moore, M. C. Kiser, L. P. Grant, John A. Fitts, R. D. Spaulding, Richard Peters, E. P. Howell, Sidney Root, R. P. Abbott, John L. Hopkins, James R. Wylie, E. T. Dodd, H. V. M. Miller, H. I. Kimball and many others. In the list are names which would be marked with a star. Death has not been idle in their ranks in the past twelve years. But in the main the list is the same old color guard, which for nearly a quarter of a century has waved the city's flag aloft in all times and seasons and done so much to make her what she is.

The chairman of the committee and director general of the exposition was H. I. Kimball, a name so intimately and indelibly associated with the city's growth. It was largely due to his untiring work and wonderful capacity for organization and execution that the exposition passed far beyond the limits at first set for it and assumed the proportions which it finally attained.

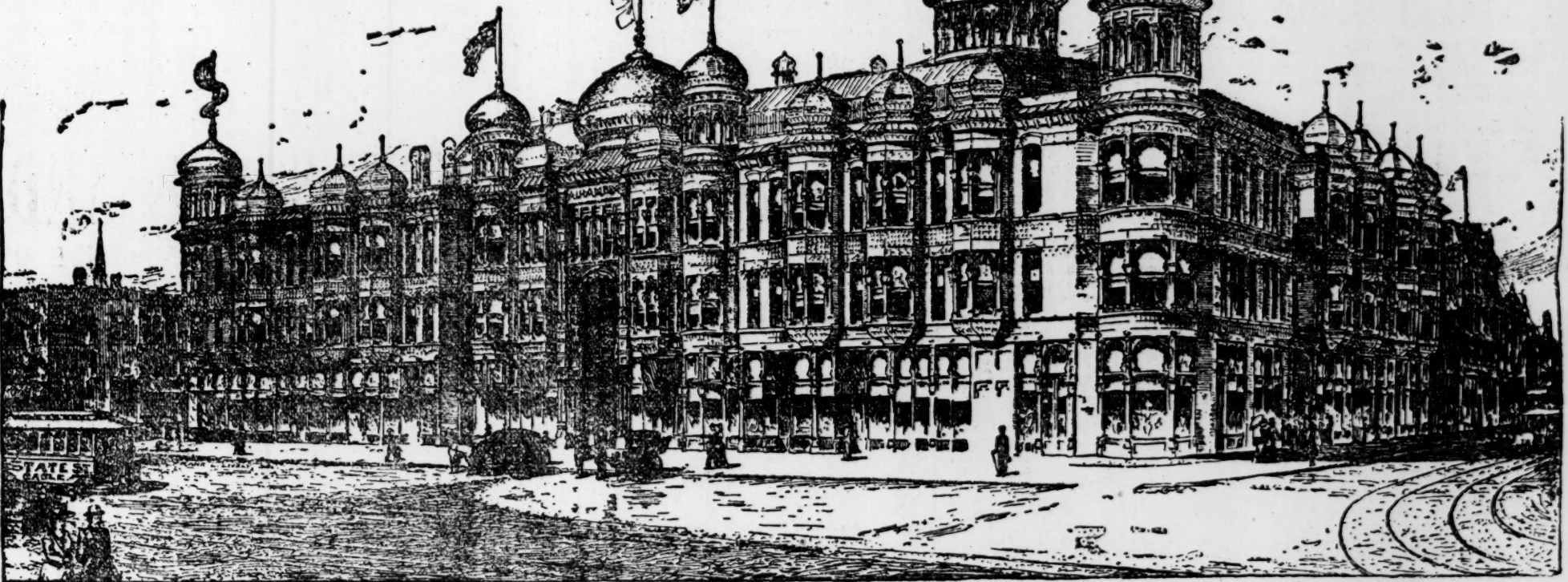
It was opened on the 5th day of October with elaborate ceremonies. Those Atlantians who witnessed the opening ceremonies will not soon forget the day. It marked an epoch in the city's history. There was an immense crowd present, but the crowd of strangers was nothing like that of the present day. The gates remained open until the 31st day of December, and from first to last its grounds were thronged with thousands of visitors from all over the country. The variety of its exhibits was wonderful, and for the first time since the war a large section of country was educated to a new idea of the strides which the world had made in the past twenty years. It was a lesson whose effect lasts to the present day. Tens of thousands of farmers and planters from all over the south were given a conception of improvements in all forms of agricultural work. Its effect on the whole south was marked.

But it was on Atlanta that the exposition made the most impression. Its one great result was to show her citizens that they could accomplish. The wonderful success gave a courage to the citizens which has never since failed. One of the most interesting features of the exposition was the exhibit of the new life in the south, and the spirit of enterprise has never failed the city yet. Again it concentrated the attention of the whole country on the city at a time when the country was in a ferment. The opening of the new life was felt everywhere. People

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERNERS

and Rendezvous for Georgians Visiting the
World's Columbian Exposition.

A. D. ATKINSON, DAVIS, POWELL & RICH
Manager. Proprietors.



ALHAMBRA HOTEL, STATE STREET, ARCHER AVENUE TO TWENTIETH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Controlled and Operated by Southerners.

THE ALHAMBRA HOTEL is one of the most desirably located hostleries in the city of Chicago. Being sufficiently removed from the very heart of the city to escape dust, noise and smoke, in a pleasant vicinity near the lake. Two cable lines pass our door, and the elevated railroad within one-half block distant, all of which lead to the Exposition grounds for a 5c fare, in 20 minutes.

THE ALHAMBRA is not a temporary World's Fair "boom building," but is a permanent first-class Hotel, built for the purpose, and has been operated as such for the past three years. It is owned and controlled by a Virginian, a North Carolinian and a Georgian, and is run as a Southern rendezvous. Our rates are lower than any other house in Chicago that is first-class. Write at once for large descriptive catalogue, map, etc. Address all communications to

DAVIS, OWELL & RICH, Alhambra Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

were regaining courage. The political fights were over and the ship of state was sailing in safe waters. Business was consequently on a safe footing, and the wiser heads were settling down once more to the task of fighting commercial campaigns, a less exciting but more profitable line of contest than those which had taken the energy of almost a generation.

It was thus at a tide in southern affairs that Atlanta stepped gracefully to the front as the leader of the new regime in the southeast and naturally assumed the position of leader, which she has ever since held. When the closing exercises of the great cotton exposition were held on the last day of the year of 1881, the people realized that they had done a great work. The eyes of the south were upon them that time on. Hundreds and thousands of young men were looking toward her gates as a promising field for entering on life. It inaugurated a stream of immigrants which lasted until it became a fashion for people to move to Atlanta by families, and almost by villages, and the fashion seems to increase as it grows older. Thus the exposition drew to the spires of the promised land. They returned to ten thousand towns and villages and homes tales to relate, but unlike the tales of the promised land of old they had no tales of the land which frightened the people off. It would be a curious fact to learn how many citizens of the city owe directly or indirectly their presence here to the great International Cotton Exposition—the first earnest that the city gave to the world that from henceforth she was truly in competition as in war "the Gate City of the South."

The Piedmont Exposition. The years rolled by, years of almost uninterrupted prosperity. The city had passed to the dimensions of a city indeed, and her fame has grown into a proverb for progress. It was in the spring of 1887, just seven years after the conception of her first exposition, that the idea of the first Piedmont exposition first took shape. It has been said that everything that has been achieved by mortals first took shape as an idea in the brain of one man. One afternoon in the editorial rooms of The Constitution, in the midst of several busy weeks, one of the editorial writers said, "We will not get up an exposition in Atlanta which will represent all this section of the union, and call it 'The Piedmont Exposition'." The idea took. In a few minutes Henry W. Grady, destined to be the great creator of the new enterprise, entered the editorial room, and the idea was repeated to him. With his usual lightning tact and energy he saw success in the very name. Calling in a stenographer, he immediately dictated an editorial—one of those editorials which he

could not so long as he holds the position. The first Piedmont exposition was a great success in every way. It insured the permanency of the organization. In 1889 another exposition was held. Mr. James R. Wylie was again elected president. Messrs. H. W. Grady and Joseph Kingsbery, vice-presidents, and Mr. Charles Arnold, secretary. It may be said in passing that Mr. Arnold has held the position ever since, and has displayed a zeal and diligence in the discharge of the important duties of his office which insure the success of the organization so long as he holds the position.

The history of the exposition of 1889 was a repetition of that of 1887, except that the city had grown so much in the meantime that the railroad could not hold people here fast enough to bring a crowd which could not get under shelter. This time the gates remained open for four weeks, and when they closed the question of the continued success of the exposition was placed beyond the question of a doubt.

The same program was repeated in 1890. But in the meantime the master hand, which had commanded success in the affairs of the company since its first suggestion, had been still further strengthened. His place remains vacant not only here, but in all that leads to Atlanta's success. There are hundreds of hands willing and ready to carry on the work, but never a man to fill his place. When Henry W. Grady died the Piedmont exposition lost its master.

Another exposition was held in 1890 and still another in 1891. Both proved successful. In 1892 an off year was taken and this year all the expositions of the country are closed on account of the great world's fair.

The Expositions of the Future. The future history of Atlanta's exposition will be the future history of the Piedmont exposition. The company is a permanent one. It owns one hundred and ninety-five acres of the most valuable suburban property around Atlanta. Its location is such that every year it will increase in value at a wonderful rate, and every stockholder in the company is bound to realize on his investment at a handsome profit from this cause alone. But it will probably be a long time before the property comes on the market. It is the idea of the company to be practically a permanent exposition company.

In speaking of the matter the other day Secretary Arnold said: "We will remain closed this year, but next year we hope to give the finest exposition ever held in the southern states. It is impossible for a small exposition to meet with much success in the face of the great world's fair, which has swallowed up almost every exhibit of any importance which could be obtained. But next year it will be different. Just the reverse of this state of affairs will exist. Thousands of exhibitors, who have been in the world's fair, will wish to place their exhibits to advantage elsewhere, and the Piedmont exposition will be in demand with them."

adopted sons, and in the busy marts which tell the story of her unparalleled substantial growth.

The destiny of her future is bright. But the story of her past is one on which any city but Atlanta would be proud to rest her case. To Atlanta success only means future opportunity.

Save 2 per cent on your city taxes. A discount of 2 per cent is allowed on all city taxes paid in June up to \$150.00.

C. K. MADDOX, City Tax Collector.

Pennyroyal English Diamond Brs. & PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Genuine. Safe, always reliable, ladies, ask for Pennyroyal Pills. No other. Beware of cheap imitations. Take in time for particular instructions. "Pennyroyal Pills" in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Home Remedy. Chichester Chemical Co., Medicine Rooms, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

TAX NOTICE.

Only a few more days left for making your State and County Tax returns. Make your return at once and avoid the rush and the penalty of being double taxed.

T. M. ARMISTEAD, Tax Receiver.

June 15 to July 1.

Save 2 per cent on your city taxes. A discount of 2 per cent is allowed on all city taxes paid in June up to \$150.00.

C. K. MADDOX, City Tax Collector.

Ten Dollars

will buy any fifteen-dollar suit in our stock now.

but we would rather have

Ten Dollars

in cash now than any \$15 worth of clothes we have. Let's exchange. You'll profit by it.

ROSENFELD & WHITEHALL

OF COURSE, ALABAMA ST.

WASHBURN

Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers

in volume and quality of tone are the best in the world.

Read to wear in any climate. Sold by all leading dealers. Beautifully illustrated sources of supply with portraits of famous artists will be mailed FREE.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

Their Organization, Work and Final Retirement—Interesting Reminiscences.

In the early part of 1850, a number of the more venturesome spirits among the young men determined to organize a fire department. Once they had determined to do this, they would brook no delay. Committees were appointed to perfect the organization, and in due time "Atlanta Fire Company No. 1" was chartered by the legislature. An act approved February 23, 1850, gave the organization authority to fight fires and take in members and do

During their plans they held a meeting and decided to go out on a strike. The selfish they appointed a committee to the city council that after July 1, 1882, the volunteer firemen would discontinue. There had been joggling along since so far as the department was concerned, the labor supporting it being borne by other shoulders. The wise city fathers pondered deeper over the communication of the volunteers and the more they pondered the plainer came the truth that something had

ARE YOU GOING TO CHICAGO?

Engage Accommodations at the World's Fair or You Will Be Left.

If you are going to the world's fair summer an illustrated map showing the train of all the world's fair buildings, parks, railway depots, places of amusement, and the most interesting places to visit. The Rossmore, a new, modern, permanent, first-class 200-room hotel just opened Washburn avenue, opposite Havin's theatre. Rates \$3 to \$3.50 per day American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

J. M. LEE, Manager.

Rice and Other Matters.

before him. There are many evidences of artistic taste and culture in the surroundings of this home, and it is to this place that writer withdraws while he is working out plans for the writing of a new story.

Mr. Lang, a writer on "Entertainment" is a voluminous, except it be that prince of literary workers, Andrew Lang. Lang turn out an essay, a story, a book review, a poem with equal grace and facility—and a moment's notice, too. Mr. Bosant can out a story, a leader, a book or review, an editorial, such or a biography or a treatise with quite as much skill and ease as he can write a story.

For years a leader writer on The Daily News. He was a fellow worker in the editing

number as one of my favorites in 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men.' Mr. Rice died before this novel was finished, and I dedicated it to him. With two other stories, 'The Captain's Room' and 'So They Were Married,' the conditions were about the same. The latter of these, indeed, was written after Mr. Rice's death, but it had been announced during its lifetime and so belonged to the firm."

"You have not worked in collaboration with any other writer since the death of Mr. Rice?" I asked.

"No, I work alone," was the reply.

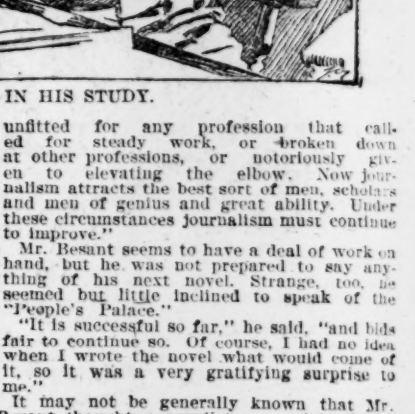
HOUSEHOLD PLASTER, and in a short time obtained relief.

"In my opinion, these plasters should be in every household, for use in case of cuts, colds, sprains, bruises, or pains of any kind. I know that in my case the plasters have been entirely satisfactory and beneficial."

◆

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares.

Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile.



WALTER BESANT IN HIS STUDY.

enjoy good stories. "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" is a story that will live for many years, and if Besant had done nothing else but this his fame would have been secure. But there is another of his stories that has made him famous, and that is "The Children of Gibbon," while not so popular as "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" is said to have taken in the market more than twice the quantity of copies of the former work. The condition of industrial women of England and of the poor is the theme of many of Mr. Besant's friendships are many. The friends of the poor are his genuine admirers, and there is not a man of woman of renown in England, from Gladstone down, who is not his friend. He is a man of a very liberal and more encouraging than all this is the fact that his books have had an enormous sale and have produced a large amount of money at the same time in the zenith of his power. His friends are known wherever men and women are good reading. His friends are legion, but none dearer to him than those children of his brain, who came to him from all over the world, who have been transferred by the skill of his magician's wand into the world of new men.

FOSTER COATES.

Supremely Delightful.

To the emaciated and debilitated invalid the sense of returning health and strength.

Stomach Bitters.

"Yes," said Mr. Besant, "that was Mr. Lloyd's arrangement when the novel was projected. Had he been strong he would of course, have accompanied me in my search of East London for characters and scenes, and I would have had the benefit of his sound judgment. But that was not to be. So I set out alone through the great undiscovered country of East London. I went about the work carefully enough, for I did not know that my partner had received his death warrant. My wanderings took me through Whitechapel, Stepney, Poplar, St. George's and the East, Lime house, Bow, Stratford, and, finally, in fact, in all directions. I got material that I have used in other novels, but most of it was used in this novel. In fact, I think I found certain characters the best for my sailors, and it was there I met Captain Sessoms, whom you may re-

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic
dilation, take Lemon Elixir.

At the Capital.

I have just taken the last of two bottles
of Dr. H. Moxley's Lemon Elixir for
serious headache, indigestion, with diseased
liver and kidneys, the Elixir cured me. I
found it the greatest medicine I ever used.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney,
1225 F Street, Washington, D. C.

From Cuthbert, Ga.

This is to certify that I used Dr. Moxley's
Lemon Elixir for neuralgia of the head and
with the most marked benefit to my
neral health. I would have gladly have
paid \$500 for the relief it has given me at
cost of two or three dollars.

H. A. REALL,
Clerk Superior court, Randolph county.

A Card.

number as one of my favorites in 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men.' Mr. Rice died before this novel was finished, and I dedicated it to him. With two other stories, 'The Captain's Room' and 'So They Were Married,' the conditions were about the same. The latter of these, indeed, was written after Mr. Rice's death, but it had been announced during its lifetime and so belonged to the firm."

"You have not worked in collaboration with any other writer since the death of Mr. Rice?" I asked.

"No, I work alone," was the reply.

ROUS PLASTER, and in a short time
tained relief.
"In my opinion, these plasters should be
every household, for use in case of
coughs, colds, sprains, bruises, or pains of
any kind. I know that in my case the
plasters have been entirely satisfactory and
beneficial."


◆

**Many Persons are broken
down from overwork or household cares.
Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the
system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile.**

and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Atlanta wa
To one w
lays of '68
he Atlanta

**Our City Amply Supplied with Banking
Facilities—Something of the
Bank Officers.**

The
 PRI
 Cas

 are
 as
 wo
 the
 me
 cin
 typ
 op
 wh
 for
 sto
 aut
 A
 pre
 tak
 ing
 rut
 The
 sub
 this
 jo
 T
 sto
 Cas
 typ
 ting
 T
 gre
 feel
 and
 the
 the
 jew
 star
 wou
 est
 wh
 wh
 sem
 the
 ed
 mad
 fro
 T
 Com
 all
 root
 call
 nar
 star
 in
 Eac
 a w
 we
 low
 lett
 the
 cap
 and
 we
 the
 cou
 rare
 ally
 non
 pap
 w
 In
 qu
 that
 cu
 peo
 side
 (men
 the
 that
 licen
 copy

be a
 when
 the
 of the
 that
 cultur
 on the
 would
 give
 be
 The
 then
 would
 be
 around
 many
 papers
 nothing
 office
 cents
 take
 take
 and
 eye
 Ho
 We
 Clev
 twen
 are
 first
 and
 mark
 the
 was
 the
 "take
 story
 separ
 dicat
 the
 "pro
 of it
 went
 All
 or in
 gin of
 the m
 the g
 rect
 and
 This
 articl
 room
 are
 wou
 as "I
 called
 displ
 minor
 Some
 in the
 letter
 ed be
 stance
 the
 To
 settin
 story
 articl
 stages
 to go
 the
 draw
 "take
 it ma

GROWTH OF RELIGION

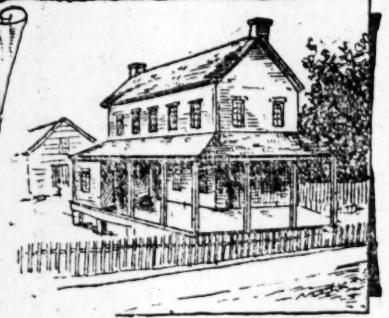
The Rise and Progress of the Several Religious Denominations in Atlanta.

Their Difficulties and Triumphs and Their Branching Out Into Churches.

BY L. L. KNIGHT.

In bold and decided contrast with her present temples of worship was the little primitive church in which the pioneers of Atlanta first gathered.

Perhaps it is wrong to call it a church, for it would hardly come up to that idea at the present day. It was simply a meeting place, and even for this purpose was very scantily provided with chairs. In this meager equipment the poverty rather than the infancy of the young settlement was reflected, for all who repaired to this place



WHERE FIRST SERVICES WERE HELD.

of worship were humble laborers who earned their living by the sweat of their brows. Ignorance was another characteristic of the settlement, and, of course, the services which were held from week to week were designed to comfort rather than to enlighten the settlers.

Like the twelve disciples they met in a "little upper room," and their number was scarcely in excess of that little band. The building in which they met was owned by the Western and Atlantic railroad and was built during the year 1836.

That was a long time ago. It was just after the country had been surveyed by that noted engineer, Stephen H. Long, who located near the passenger depot the terminal point of the railroad. There was only one settler here at that time, a stalwart pioneer by the name of Hardy Ivy. The Indians had already left the section and Mr. Ivy was literally speaking the "monarch of all he surveyed." His ax, as it fell with a vigorous stroke against the trees met with no response save its own echo. The hills were every where clothed in their native habitations and seemed to be in no hurry to shake off the drowsy slumber of their long sleep. The only signs of civilization were the railroads and woodland paths of primitive Atlanta, stretching away into the dark foliage and losing themselves in the whisper of the forest.

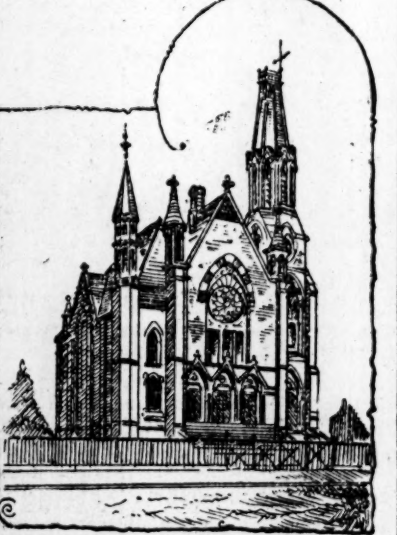
The settlement which sprang up around the stake which was driven into the ground near the present union depot, was called "Terminus," and the settlers were made up of the railroad company and by the settlers who had come to the line. In the two-story building which was erected for the engineer, the workers were allowed to deposit their tools and to keep their personal property. By the time the railroad was completed, the city was not slow in asserting itself and that the moral growth of Atlanta, which has steadily kept pace with her development began with the awakening energies which imparted to her hills the first indication of vitality.

When the settlement had grown sufficiently large to warrant such a movement, which was termed all the more imperative on account of the immorality which prevailed in the camps of those workers who had no homes, it was suggested by the settlers that a service of some kind, held on the Sabbath day, would be of great influence with which to combat this tendency.

Accordingly, an application was made to the authorities for the little upper room, and the request was very readily granted. For a number of months the settlers congregated in this place, where they had a word of exhortation and a prayer. Now and then a preacher, who happened to lose his way in the woods, gave them a sermon, but this was a rare luxury, and one to which they could look forward to with no certainty.

This two-story building was the only one of the kind which the settlement boasted for two or three years. After this interval, however, a large rock building was erected by the railroad company in the same block, and according to the best tradition, the settlers transferred their meetings of this place. A lot of hymn books, a number of chairs and a small organ, were by this time the property of the worshippers, which indicated not only their great growth in numbers, but also the prosperity of the settlement.

The first decided religious movement took place in the year 1845, and resulted in the erection of a building for religious



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

meetings. There was no denominational sentiment at that time, and no building could be erected without union of strength. Moreover, the congregation would be entirely too small to inspire the preacher, without a union of worshippers. Hence, a fund for the purpose was realized out of the joint contributions of all the settlers, or, as we may call them by this time, villagers. Terminus, by a recent act of the legislature had been changed to Marthasville.

This building was located near the present intersection of Pryor and Houston streets, near the present site of the First Methodist church. It was a very plain affair with chimneys at each end, a large door opening at the top of a flight of steps, and four windows. The building was provided with plain benches, an organ, a few hymn books and a kerosene oil lamp.

Although the building was erected by

the Christian people of the village they were too poor to erect it for that exclusive purpose. Accordingly, during the week it was occupied by the village school master who taught the young people how to read. On Sunday it was turned over to the older people who met to give audience to the word of God.

The growth of the village and the rapid increase of young children, whose mischievous pranks no doubt reminded the villagers of their soul's salvation, soon resulted in the organization of the first Sunday school. This important event took place on the second Sunday of June, 1847. The superintendent for the first year was James A. Collins and Oswald Houston. Robert M. Clarke was the first secretary and treasurer. The librarian of the Sunday school was Mr. R. M. Brown, and a committee consisting of Edwin Payne, the father of Judge Columbus Payne; A. F. Luckie and Allen E. Johnson was appointed to look after the school. The name of the Sunday school was the Marthasville Union Sunday school.

It was just at this time, however, that the harmony of the village in religious matters began to disappear and the various denominations to form themselves into separate masses or congregations. Although the efforts of the Sunday school were not in the least impaired, the divergence in creed among the older people became every day more apparent.

The Methodists were the first to separate from the general meetings and to identify themselves with their special mode of religious worship. They held their services in the depot of the Western and Atlantic railroad until 1847, when they moved into a little church by the name of Wesley chapel.

Origin of Wesley Chapel.

The little organization was annexed to the Decatur circuit and immediately began to exhibit striking signs of vitality. Through the efforts of Mr. Edwin Payne, a devoted and earnest man, who was a firm believer in the doctrines of the Methodist church, a small sum of money was raised for the purpose of erecting a church building.

When the work began the officers had in hand about \$700. Before the building was completed, however, the little sum of money gave out, and Mr. Jonathan Norcross came to the rescue with valuable contributions to the rescue of rough benches, which were made at his planing mill. Rude and unfinished as the building was, the Methodists began to hold their meetings in it. Their numbers grew and two years later they were able to finish it and supply it with new benches. This was followed by an earnest revival which resulted in many accessions to the church membership.

The little church in after years was located near the union Sunday school and on the site now occupied by the First Methodist church, which many of the old settlers still persist in calling "Wesley chapel."

The first pastors who were J. W. Yarbrough and J. W. Hinton. The superintendent for the first year was Mr. Lewis Lawshe.

During the war the membership of the church was greatly reduced, but after the termination of hostilities it seemed to enter upon a new growth. During the pastorate of Dr. W. P. Harrison in 1867 a committee was appointed to look after the matter of a new church building. The resolution to erect the new building was delayed, however, until the 11th of June, 1870. As soon as it was decided to build no time was lost and the first services were held in the new church in the early part of the following year.

On the 14th of June of that year the name of the organization was changed from that of Wesley chapel to the First Methodist church. Such was the origin and growth of this church, which is now one of the largest of the city. The pastor at the present time is Rev. J. B. Robbins, an earnest and consecrated man, whose integrity has been fruitful in the hearts of the faithful people of this city. The church is now one of the most prominent of the city. One of the early pastors of the church was the late lamented Bishop George F. Pierce, who was a bosom friend of General Robert Toombs, and one of the finest patriots of the country ever produced. Dr. W. J. Scott, of this city, was one of the pastors of this church during the war.

How Trinity Church Started.

The origin of Trinity church makes quite an interesting story. It was during the spring of 1853 that Mr. Greene K. Haygood, a prominent lawyer and the father of Bishop Haygood, started a little Sunday school in a small wooden house on McDonough street. Mr. Haygood was a devout Christian man and an earnest, energetic worker. Having put his hands to the plow, so to speak, he determined that he would harvest the life of the work by his wife, Mr. Willis Peck and his son, Mr. Atticus G. Haygood, who was then a small lad. The growth of the city was such that by the end of the year the movement had grown into such proportions as to warrant the erection of a church. A lot was purchased on Mitchell street, not far from the present site of the state capital, and work immediately began. The corner stone of the building was laid with imposing exercises, and the following spring, about one year from the birth of the Sunday school, the pupils assembled for the first time in the basement. When the building was finally completed, in the fall of 1854, it was formally dedicated to God by Bishop J. O. Andrew, D. D. The church was not a very costly one, of course, as there was very little wealth in the community, and for quite a while Trinity and Wesley chapel were served jointly by the same pastors. A separation occurred, however, in 1856, and Rev. J. J. Davis was the first pastor. When the city was captured by General Sherman, in 1864, the church was used as a plunder room for the storage of furniture and other articles. When the war was over, it was found that many of the members had lost their lives in the great conflict, and when the membership of the church was reorganized, there were scarcely more than twenty to be enrolled. The church soon recuperated, however, and started upon a fresh career of growth. It was decided, in 1872, to dispose of the old church, which had grown too small for the congregation, and to erect a new one on another lot. The purchase of the present site was the outgrowth of that determination, and the work of erecting the new sanctuary began in good earnest. For two or three years the services were held in the basement, and not until 1877 was the building completed for occupancy. Several improvements have been since added, and the edifice is now considered one of the largest of the city.

Walker Lewis is the pastor of this church, and is greatly beloved by his congregation. The other prominent Methodist churches are St. Paul's, organized April 21, 1867, by Mr. F. M. Richardson; Grace Methodist church, organized in 1883 by Rev. W. A. Payne; Payne's chapel, organized several years before the war and named in honor of Mr. W. A. Payne; and Trinity, established in 1873, Evans' chapel established

in 1851 and the Marietta street Methodist church in 1867. The other churches of this denomination have all been established within recent years. Among the churches which have been founded in the city are the Baptist church, of West End, the latter in charge of Dr. J. W. Lee, whose reputation is the growth of the Baptist denomination.

The Baptist denomination in Atlanta lacks only a few months of being as old as the Methodist, and while the latter were the first to inaugurate a church movement, the Baptists were the first to worship in a completed sanctuary. The initial step which culminated in the erection of the First Baptist church began during the summer of 1846. The inauguration of that denomination was committed to the labors of Rev. D. G. Daniel, a missionary of that denomination who was sent to this city by the Baptist convention. This body gave him \$400 with which to start the work, and to this he afterwards added \$350 by local subscription. Taking a small part of this money, he purchased a lot on the corner of Washington street, on which the present church is located. The same lot today is worth almost as many thousands. On this piece of ground a plan, but substantial structure was erected, and the church was formally dedicated to the worship of God on the 5th of July, 1848. The strength of the church to begin with was only seventeen members, but their faith was strong and their numbers soon increased. Rev. Mr. Daniel was the first pastor of the church, and he was succeeded by Rev. A. M. Spalding. The discipline of those primitive days was very severe. Every absence from the Sabbath school was a cause for censure, and the church was a strictly noted and made the subject of a thorough investigation. If no sufficient or spiritual reason was disclosed the offending church member was liable to a severe reprimand. This early training of the church was the source and parent of much of that strength which characterizes that organization at the present day.

Since the ministers of this denomination are chosen for a definite term of years the number of pastors who have served in the pulpit of this church may be mentioned without any apparent discrimination or any loss of respect to the memory of any of them. The first pastor was Rev. A. M. Spalding, according to the church record, was succeeded in 1854 by Rev. W. H. Roberts. This divine was followed by Rev. Mr. Holmes, who served for only a short while, and was succeeded in turn by Rev. T. W. Wilkes. During the pastorate of Rev. H. C. Hornady, who next followed a committee was appointed to solicit funds for the erection of a new church. The project of a complete new church, which was formally dedicated on the 7th of November, 1859. Dr. Fuller, on account of his feeble health, was forced to resign his charge in 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. E. W. Warren, who occupied the pulpit until June, 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. W. Gilman. The latter resigned his pastorate in 1878, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, who was called to the pulpit. Dr. Hawthorne is one of the most brilliant pulpit orators of the south. He is tall in stature, commanding in presence and person, and one of the intellectual giants of his denomination. His bold denunciation of popular evils and his aggressive ministry have frequently incurred the expression

of public criticism, but this to a certain extent has served to increase the size of his congregations and to render more effective his preaching of the gospel.

Beginning of the Second Baptist.

In a few weeks the members of this church will worship in their handsome new building, which is now being erected on the corner of Washington and Mitchell streets at a cost of \$15,000.

The religious work which is thus about to culminate in such a beautiful abode was started in the fall of 1854. Letters of dismissal were given at that time to nineteen members of the First Baptist church for this purpose. Among the number were Dr. B. F. Boman, one of the early mayors of Atlanta; Ira O. McDaniel and the other members of that family; J. M. Meyers, F. H. Coleman and many others.

An organization was effected and movements were set in operation for the erection of a church. The members were none of them rich, but a few of them were in good circumstances, and all of them were bent on having a place of worship.

After subscribing as much as they could out of their own pockets, they started a popular subscription and sought the aid of their denomination in other parts of the state. The result of their vigorous work was a handsome sum of money with which they applied themselves to the building of the sanctuary. The church was completed in the summer of 1858 and was dedicated by Rev. N. M. Crawford. Before this, however, regular services were held in temporary quarters every Sabbath. The first pastor being Rev. Charles M. Irwin, who was elected to that position in August 1855. This divine was succeeded in 1856 by Rev. T. U. Wilkes, who remained with the congregation for two years. Then came Rev. John T. Clarke, who occupied the pulpit until December 11, 1861. At that time the membership of the church was about 100 members. The next pastor to occupy the pulpit was Rev. W. T. Brantley, D. D. Thirty-nine accessions followed the installation of this divine, who was an earnest worker and a golly servant in Israel, and by the month of January there were as many as 165 members enrolled.

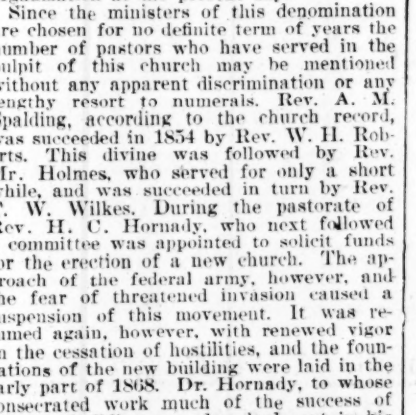
The entrance of General Sherman into the city and the terrible fate of the war calamity reorganizing the church a very heavy calamity. Reorganizing the church a very heavy calamity. Reorganizing the church a very heavy calamity.

others were either dead or had taken up their residences in other parts of the country. However, the membership began to increase, and the work of the church continued steadily to revive. The resignation of Dr. Brantley was succeeded by the congregation in the fall of 1865, and was very reluctantly accepted. The vacancy was temporarily supplied by Dr. H. H. Tucker, afterwards chancellor of the State university. The growth of the church soon resulted in a recall of Dr. Brantley, who, after serving out his time as pastor of the Baptist church in Augusta, resumed his work in this city. Several improvements were made in the church building, which was handsomely repaired and extended at an extra cost of \$20,000. In June, 1871, Dr. Brantley resigned for a second time, in spite of the earnest importunities of his congregation to remain, and accepted the call of the Seventh Baptist church of Louisville, Ky., and preached his first sermon on the 8th of October, 1871. Dr. Spalding remained with the church for ten years, resigning to accept a charge in Galveston, Tex., and preaching his farewell sermon in October, 1881. The present pastor, Dr. Henry McDonald, was called to the church in December of the same year, and ever since that time has occupied the pulpit. Dr. McDonald is a minister of striking originality of thought and peculiar eloquence. He has a magnetism about him which draws his congregation towards him in close affinity; and which makes him one of the most useful and beloved evangelists of God in this city.



FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL BUILDING.

The strength of the Baptist denomination in Atlanta is numerically almost as great as the Methodist. In addition to the two already mentioned may be added the Third Baptist, which was organized in 1857, and which is now one of the most efficient and popular church organizations in the city. This church is located on the corner of Washington and Mitchell streets, and is a most important and useful agency for good, and the pastor, Rev. V. C. Norcross, who is a man of tireless energy and deep conviction, has been in charge of its spiritual warfare for more than eighteen years. Though still young in age, being scarcely more than forty-five or fifty years, he is nevertheless the oldest pastor in the city, so far as the continuity of his service is



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

concerned. The Central Baptist church, which was started in 1871 as the Fourth Baptist, is another flourishing organization, and has a large and active membership. In addition to these, there are several other churches of this denomination, all of which exert a healthy moral influence, and are recognized as agencies for the accomplishment of good.

Rise of Presbyterianism.

The growth of this cultured and excellent denomination forms a unique and interesting chapter in Atlanta's history. Many recall the little frame building on Marietta street, which stood on the site of the present elegant sanctuary, in which that venerable man of God, Dr. John L. Wilson, whose long white hair still tell of a life of earnestness and devotion, went to "allure to brighter worlds." Dr. Wilson was the pioneer of Presbyterianism in this city.

He began his labors on the 8th of January, 1848, and although the city was small at that early period, his zeal soon allied itself with many followers who joined him in his work of organizing a Presbyterian church. The movement was soon inaugurated and the following gentlemen were the first trustees: Mr. John Glenn, who is still living; G. T. McGinley, J. A. Hayden, Oswald Houston, Joseph Cone, James Davis and Joseph Pitts.

Mr. Reuben Cone, one of the trustees, owned a valuable lot on Marietta street, which he sold to the church for a small sum of money, which was dedicated on the 4th of July, 1852. A reorganization of the board followed, and the name of the First Presbyterian church of Atlanta was adopted.

The church in its early days belonged to the First Presbyterian presbytery. During the term of Dr. Wilson's retirement from the pulpit, Rev. J. L. King and Rev. J. B. Wilson were also for three years pastored of the church. During the pastorate of Dr. Dubose there were many discussions which caused a division within the congregation. The part withdrawing formed the Central Presbyterian church, while the part remaining, still retained their former name, and recalled to the pulpit the able services of Dr. Wilson.

Dr. Wilson was succeeded in 1873 by Rev. Joseph H. Martin, who began his ministry in the fall of that year. A great revival was the immediate result of the pastor's work, and there were over fifty accessions to the church.

This created a movement for a new church. The congregation was now too large for the small building and was rapidly growing. Measures were soon taken looking towards the erection of a new church. The result of that movement was the present beautiful edifice which was built at an original cost of \$30,000. Several improvements, however, have been made since that time, and the present size of the congregation has renewed the urgency for more extensive accommodations. Plans are now under consideration for the renovation of the sanctuary. The new church was dedicated with imposing ceremonies in November, 1878, by Rev. Dr. Hogue, of Richmond, Va. Dr. E. H. Barnett, of Atlanta, Va., presided at the pulpit in 1883, and since that time has continued without intermission to serve the congregation. Dr. Barnett is one of the ablest and most lovable men in the southern Presbyterian church, and his ministry has been blessed with signal results. As a proof of the high esteem in which he is held he was given a few years ago, a trip to the Holy Land, for which he has happily made the congregation a hundred times by his glowing account of the "hallowed orient."

Though frequently called to other charges he has steadily declined all offers, preferring to remain with his present flock.

Central Presbyterian Church.

The Central, or, as it is frequently called, the Second Presbyterian church is also one of the largest in the city and its growth is peculiarly interesting.

It was organized on the 14th of February by a large number of members who

withdrew from the first church. A petition signed by these seceding members was presented to the First Presbyterian presbytery with a full statement of the causes impelling them to the separation and the advantages to be derived from a separate and independent organization.

The petition was granted and the church organized as above stated. The first ruling elders were John Q. Rea and Dr. J. P. Logan. The latter departed this life about two years ago. The first pastor of the little church was Rev. John L. Rogers, although prior to his installation services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Baker. Dr. Rogers was installed as pastor on the 16th of January, 1859.

Services were conducted in a small building near the present site of the state capital, and for several months the congregation continued to gather in this place. In the meantime, however, the officers of the church, for a small consideration, had purchased a lot on Washington street and began the erection of a neat and attractive sanctuary. This building, which occupied the site of the present church, was completed during the month of February, 1860, and dedicated to the worship of God by Rev. J. C. Stiles, D. D. The new church was at this time the handsomest in the city. Rev. J. L. Rogers remained in the pastorate until May 24, 1863, at which time he sent in his resignation. His successor was Rev. R. Q. McHard, who occupied the pulpit until the fall of 1866. Dr. McHard was an excellent theologian and a man of unquestioned ability. Many of his congregation



OLD WESLEY CHAPEL.

were loath to part with him, and his resignation was accepted with very general regret. The next pastor of the church was Rev. Rufus K. Porter, an eloquent and consecrated man who was tenderly beloved by his congregation. Porter occupied the pulpit for only a little more than two years. Failing in health, though vigorous in intellect, he fell an early victim to his physical infirmities, and the congregation was left to mourn the death of one of its most successful and devoted pastors. Resolutions and tender eulogies were passed upon his life and character at a meeting of the congregation which he held, and as a further token of the love and esteem in which he was held a marble plate, bearing the inscription of his name and pastorate, was placed on the wall of the church, while a handsome monument erected above his resting place in Oakland cemetery.

The next regular pastor of the church was Rev. J. F. Lettwich, who accepted the call of the session and entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 24th of December, 1869. His installation as pastor, however, was deferred until the month of May. The pastorate of Dr. Lettwich was a remarkably successful one, and the church grew rapidly, both in spirituality and numbers. A very unfortunate controversy sprang up during the last year of the pastor's service relative to the matter of dancing, which resulted in much feeling and a marked division of sentiment among the members of the congregation. In the midst of this unpleasantness Dr. Lettwich, who had been exchanging his health, and even by those who differed with him, sent in his resignation, which was very reluctantly accepted. He was pastor of the church until 1879, a period of nearly ten years.

Rev. C. I. Vaughn, D. D., occupied the pulpit for a few months after this, and was succeeded in December, 1880, by Rev. William H. Boggs, of Memphis, Tenn. Dr. Boggs resigned in October, 1882, to accept a professorship in the Columbia Theological seminary. He is now the efficient and honored chancellor of the state university. The resignation of Dr. Boggs called for the election of another pastor, and the choice of the session fell upon Dr. G. B. Strickler, of Virginia. Dr. Strickler began his labors in February, 1883, and has been, since that time, the loved and honored pastor of the church. Dr. Strickler is a man of remarkable ability, and as a pastor, is without a superior in the city. He is a profound thinker, a magnetic orator, and is regarded as one of the ablest theologians in the general assembly of the church.

The present church building was erected in 1885, at an approximate cost of \$50,000. While the church was being erected, the congregation worshipped in the basement of the Fulton county courthouse.

To make a brief mention of the other churches of this denomination, the Third Presbyterian church was organized as a branch of the First on the 4th of March, 1874. The pastor of the church, at that time, was Rev. J. B. Wilson, who was a man of rare excellence and piety. The Fourth church, of which Rev. T. P. Cleveland is the able pastor, was organized, under the direction of the Central Presbyterian church, on the 24th of June, 1883. It has now a large membership, and is a very flourishing organization. The church is located on Chamberlain street, at the southern extremity of Jackson. The other Presbyterian churches, all of which are active centers of religious life, are the West End Presbyterian church and the Fifth and Sixth Presbyterian.

Growth of Episcopacy.

The proposition to build a grand cathedral in Atlanta, to cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, has excited the growth of the Episcopal church in this city.

Few people are, perhaps, aware that the Episcopal church is one of the oldest in Atlanta. The germ of this popular church was planted in this city during the days of Marthasville.

Colonel Garnett, of Virginia, was passing through the village during the year 1847, in company with the celebrated Bishop

Elliot, when the conversation turned upon the future of this section and the wisdom of starting a church in Marthasville.

"Why not build a place of worship here," said Colonel Garnett, "and hold it in reserve for a future church?"

The bishop smiled. "Buy among these briar patches," he said, "I think there are better fields for our money."

Yet the bishop avowed a few months later that he was no prophet, for he was shortly called upon to dedicate St. Philip's Episcopal church, and in the process of things which he had spoken of so disparagingly.

The lot for the church was donated by Samuel Mitchell, one of the early pioneers of the city, who owned a great deal of property. The church was erected on the corner of Washington and

Hunter streets, in which the first services were conducted by Rev. John Hunt, of Philadelphia. Rev. Richard Johnson, who was afterwards chaplain of Hampton's legion and died in Atlanta, was pastor of the church at the outbreak of the war. After the war, the church was reorganized, and several extensions made to the building. Through the efforts of General Meade, who had been in military command of the district, the presentation of a five-thousand-dollar organ was made to the church. Rev. C. W. Thomas was the rector at that time, and he was followed by Rev. Robert Elliott, a brother of the bishop. During the rectorship of Dr. Foutte, who next succeeded, the present beautiful building at a cost of \$35,000 was erected. The steeple has not yet been completed. Dr. J. G. Armstrong, one of the most brilliant and eloquent divines this country ever produced was the next rector of the parish. He was succeeded by Rev. Byron Holly, who was followed in turn by Rev. W. H. Funtsten, who died during his rectorship, and was greatly mourned by the parish in which he was universally beloved. Mr. Funtsten was succeeded by Rev. T. C. Tanner, D. D., who came to the city about twenty years ago and who resigned his charge last month. The parish is now vacant, though a rector will be supplied without delay. St. Philip's has a large membership and is a strong and influential denomination.

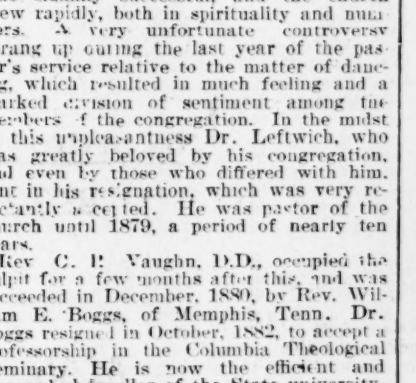
St. Luke's.

St. Luke's church, now St. Luke's cathedral, was organized during the late war by Bishop Quintard. Its growth, however, was retarded for several years and was finally reorganized by Bishop Beckwith. It began in a small building on Walton street, where the first services were held. In 1872 a new building was commenced on the corner of Walton and Spring streets. The erection of this new church, however, involved the congregation in a very great debt, which they continued to carry until 1882, when the bishop made it his cathedral. A lot was afterwards donated on the corner of North Pryor and Houston streets, where the present cathedral was built. The present dean is Dr. R. S. Barrett, a widely traveled and gifted man, who is greatly beloved by his congregation. Mrs. Barrett, the wife of the dean, is one of the most earnest Christian workers in the city, and is connected with many popular enterprises of charity.

The plan of Bishop Nelson, who was recently called to the bishopric of Georgia as the successor of Bishop Beckwith, is to dispose of the salable property of St. Philip's and erect a grand cathedral out of the proceeds. This met with considerable opposition at first, but as new parishes will be organized out of the old ones, the Episcopalians of the city have at length become thoroughly reconciled and many of them are enthusiastic. The missions of the Episcopal church in Atlanta are all in a strong and healthy condition.

Church of Christ.

The Christian church, of which Rev. C. P. Williamson is the pastor, is one of the oldest in the city. It was organized just forty-three years ago by Rev. Daniel Hook. The congregation was small but the membership was enthusiastic and the church grew. The first church building of this denomination was erected on the



HEBREW CONGREGATION.

corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets. The congregation worshipped here for only a short while, exchanging their lot and building for other property on the corner of Decatur and Ivy. The latter place of worship was destroyed by General Sherman during the war. Dr. Hook was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Thomas, who was then a very young man. Dr. Thomas remained in charge of the pulpit for two or three years, when Dr. Hook assumed his pastoral duties again. He was again succeeded by Dr. Thomas, who remained with the church until 1861, when he died. He was a man of rare excellence and piety. The Fourth church, of which Rev. T. P. Cleveland is the able pastor, was organized, under the direction of the Central Presbyterian church, on the 24th of June, 1883. It has now a large membership, and is a very flourishing organization. The church is located on Chamberlain street, at the southern extremity of Jackson. The other Presbyterian churches, all of which are active centers of religious life, are the West End Presbyterian church and the Fifth and Sixth Presbyterian.

The present church building was erected in 1885, at an approximate cost of \$50,000. While the church was being erected, the congregation worshipped in the basement of the Fulton county courthouse.

To make a brief mention of the other churches of this denomination, the Third Presbyterian church was organized as a branch of the First on the 4th of March, 1874. The pastor of the church, at that time, was Rev. J. B. Wilson, who was a man of rare excellence and piety. The Fourth church, of which Rev. T. P. Cleveland is the able pastor, was organized, under the direction of the Central Presbyterian church, on the 24th of June, 1883. It has now a large membership, and is a very flourishing organization. The church is located on Chamberlain street, at the southern extremity of Jackson. The other Presbyterian churches, all of which are active centers of religious life, are the West End Presbyterian church and the Fifth and Sixth Presbyterian.

Growth of Episcopacy.

The proposition to build a grand cathedral in Atlanta, to cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, has excited the growth of the Episcopal church in this city.

Few people are, perhaps, aware that the Episcopal church is one of the oldest in Atlanta. The germ of this popular church was planted in this city during the days of Marthasville.

Colonel Garnett, of Virginia, was passing through the village during the year 1847, in company with the celebrated Bishop

Elliot, when the conversation turned upon the future of this section and the wisdom of starting a church in Marthasville.

"Why not build a place of worship here," said Colonel Garnett, "and hold it in reserve for a future church?"

The bishop smiled. "Buy among these briar patches," he said, "I think there are better fields for our money."

Yet the bishop avowed a few months later that he was no prophet, for he was shortly called upon to dedicate St. Philip's Episcopal church, and in the process of things which he had spoken of so disparagingly.

The lot for the church was donated by Samuel Mitchell, one of the early pioneers of the city, who owned a great deal of property. The church was erected on the corner of Washington and

Hunter streets, in which the first services were conducted by Rev. John Hunt, of Philadelphia. Rev. Richard Johnson, who was afterwards chaplain of Hampton's legion and died in Atlanta, was pastor of the church at the outbreak of the war. After the war, the church was reorganized, and several extensions made to the building. Through the efforts of General Meade, who had been in military command of the district, the presentation of a five-thousand-dollar organ was made to the church. Rev. C. W. Thomas was the rector at that time, and he was followed by Rev. Robert Elliott, a brother of the bishop. During the rectorship of Dr. Foutte, who next succeeded, the present beautiful building at a cost of \$35,000 was erected. The steeple has not yet been completed. Dr. J. G. Armstrong, one of the most brilliant and eloquent divines this country ever produced was the next rector of the parish. He was succeeded by Rev. Byron Holly, who was followed in turn by Rev. W. H. Funtsten, who died during his rectorship, and was greatly mourned by the parish in which he was universally beloved. Mr. Funtsten was succeeded by Rev. T. C. Tanner, D. D., who came to the city about twenty years ago and who resigned his charge last month. The parish is now vacant, though a rector will be supplied without delay. St. Philip's has a large membership and is a strong and influential denomination.

St. Luke's.

St. Luke's church, now St. Luke's cathedral, was organized during the late war by Bishop Quintard. Its growth, however, was retarded for several years and was finally reorganized by Bishop Beckwith. It began in a small building on Walton street, where the first services were held. In 1872 a new building was commenced on the corner of Walton and Spring streets. The erection of this new church, however, involved the congregation in a very great debt, which they continued to carry until 1882, when the bishop made it his cathedral. A lot was afterwards donated on the corner of North Pryor and Houston streets,

No Branch House In This City.

REDUCTIONS

REN'S SUITS.

NT OF

STRAW HATS.

Whitehall St.

COAL COAL COAL

TON

FOR—

LICO.

Loyd St.

TVOD TVOD TVOD

COAL COAL COAL

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

GA.

40 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Pages 21 to 30.

VOL. XXVI

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Our Wash Goods
Have grown famous.
Best Styles,
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices
Have won for them
RENOWN.

KEELY CO.
LEADERS OF
LOW PRICES

... CONTINUE TO ...
DRAW THE CROWDS
... TO THEIR ...
Reduction and Clearance Sales

Pleased Patrons
give emphasis
to our "ads"
by crowding
our Stores.
This is the place for
BARGAINS.

Low Prices for High-Class Dry Goods are the Magnets

MONDAY :- WILL :- BRING :- FRESH :- ATTRACTIONS
TO THE FRONT.

High-Class Dry Goods at Telling Figures.

TWO
HUNDRED
BLAZER SUITS,
\$2.49 Each.

500 Yards
Genuine Taffeta
Plaid Silks,
Eighty-nine Cents.

Tourist and Street
DRESSES,
\$2.49 Each,
Worth Seven-fifty.

All of the Goods Advertised Here Can be Found at Prices Quoted

Wash Goods Bargains Tomorrow.

We will add further attractions
to our Wash Goods display.
For instance:

Printed Bedford Cords

In dark grounds with
bright Printings, 61c
250 pieces double width
Cotton Poplins, were 12 1/2 62c

Ten Cent Wash Goods.

2 cases Satsuma Cloths, 10c
white grounds, wild flower
designs. Fifteen cents was their
former price.
One case of New Designs
American Batistes, Man- 10c
ufacturers' price 12 1/2.

Twelve and a Half Cents.

This popular price has created
the greatest wash goods trade
of our experience.
Tomorrow's attractions in-
clude Navy Blue India Mulls,
white dots and figures, 12c
Egyptian Dimities, 12c
white ground, dainty styles.
Satin Stripes, Irish Lawns,
Ought to be 20c.

White Goods Knifed.

In this grand reduction sale
we will include our White
Goods. August prices put on
them now to close.
For instance, twenty-six
pieces Check Nainsook, 27c
shown at other places as a 28c
five cent leader.

Another Bargain.

For a leader one case 47c
double width English 48c
Nainsook Checks.

A Cheap Quilt.

Marseilles Quilt, full 97c
size, should be one twenty-

Curtain Bargains.

One hundred pieces Curtain
Scrim, forty inches wide, 47c
colored Embroidered.
250 Spring Roller Hol- 25c
land Shades, with fixtures
complete.

Domestic Bargains.

Three cases yard wide 5c
Bleached Domestic.

Every Department Shows Real Bargains.

Stupendous Waist Sale.

This is the most attractive of
our Clearance Sale Bargains.
The prices are alluring and the
goods are right.

Tomorrow

One thousand Boys' Cheviot
Shirt, Waist, four to 19c
twelve years', twenty-five 19c
cent quality.

700 Boys' Waists, best Star
and Acme styles 4 to 12 47c
years, —AND—

26 dozen Boy's Laundered
Waists, 4 to 14 years were 69c
75c, 80c, 85c, 90c.

Ladies' Waists.

See our window of Shirt Waists
at one price—Percales, Bed-
ford, Penangs, Lawns. 47c
1,000 Ladies' Waists.

Hosiery Fixtures Teem with Bargains

For Example—Ladies' Fast
Black, fine gauge 12 1/2c

Ladies' Fast Black
Seamless, 15c

Ladies' Brown Balbrig- 12 1/2c
gan, 40 gauge,

Misses Plain and Ribbed 25c
Russets, 39c

A Dress Goods Plum.

250 pieces Double width 61c
Colored Dress Goods,

The Usual Things

Will be at our Remnant
Counter—6 1/2c yard will be
the price for choice of wash
goods remnants on this table;
no matter as to the former
price.

Parasol Clearance.

One thousand Ladies' Parasols,
Sunshades and Umbrellas, sam-
ples of a manufacturer to be
sold the next three weeks 1-2
at one-half of their value. PRICE

Another Domestic Bargain.

Yard wide Soft Lonsdale fin-
ish, popular make of 7 1/2c
Bleached Domestic,

See Our Corner Window for Novelty Organdies.

THE FAIR
BARGAINS
—AT—
THE FAIR

Lonsdale Bleaching at 7c.
Fine Challi at 5c.
Wood Challi at 15c.
Apron Checks at 2c.
Fine white Lawns at 5c.
Good Bedtickings at 10c.
10-4 Shooting.

WHITE GOODS AT THE FAIR.
At 9-12c all fine white dress lawns, many of
which are worth 15 to 20c, per yard.
Nainsooks at 8c. up.
Dotted Swiss at 13c. up.
Joussin's Cambric at 18c.

FINE DRESS GOODS.
Black Henrietta reduced from \$1.08 to
\$1.25.
Silk Mulls, 45 inches in width, at 30c. a
yard.

Albatross cloth reduced from 75c. to 50c.
LACE NETTING AT THE FAIR.
Lace Netting and Silk, at \$1 a yard.
Heavy German Damask for table cloth at
50c. worth 80c.

Turkey red Damask at 25c.
Fine remnants of table Damask at \$1.
White Counterpanes at 50c.
Mosquito netting at 30c. a piece.
Tartan at 10c. a yard.

A lot of pretty stamped linens, slightly sol-
ed, at 25c. for choice.
Towelings Crash at 4c. up.
Pillow Sluans, lace, at 45c.

PAJAMAS AT THE FAIR.
Past black twilled cloth Pajamas at 74c.
Child's Pajamas at 25c. up.
Child's Pajamas, were \$1.48, now \$1.
Child's Pajamas, were \$1, now 75c.

We desire to close out all children's pa-
jamas.
Child's Pajamas at 15c.
LACE CURTAINS AT THE FAIR.
Window Holland at 12 1/2c. extra quality
Lace Curtains 3 yards long at \$1.24 a pair.
Fine lace Curtains 3 1/2 yards long, extra
wide at \$5 a pair, worth \$8.

See our new curtains.
Portiers, heavy Chenille, at \$3.09 up.
Silkoline at 15c.
Picture wire, nails, etc.
Window Shades, complete at 33c.

SPECIAL AT THE FAIR.
Linen writing paper, 25 sheets at 50c.
10k 4c.
Mudlage 4c.

Fine Chambray finish paper at 37c. a box.
Large Scotch Paper, at 4c.
Campbell for winter clothes at 15c.
Tough Soap at 10c. worth 25c.

LePage Gibe, mends china, at 6c.
Hair Brushes at 15c. up to \$1.25.
N. M. French Blacking at 6c.
Yellow's Swardown face powder at 13c.
Chamois Skins at 13c. up.

Flavoring extracts at 8c. up.
20 Envelopes for 5c.
Tenth-bound Books at 10c.
Pure Castle Soap 10c. for 1 1/2 pounds.
14 Bars Laundry soap for 25c.

The Fair Ammonia, at 10c. double strength
of ordinary.
Fulbright Soap at 9c.
Babeskin Soap at 2 cakes for 22c. try it.
Best and newest.

Peach and new.
PERFUMES AT THE FAIR.
4711 Cologne at 40c. each.
Violet Water at 24c.
Bay Rum at 24c.

Landberg's Perfumes.
Colgate's Perfumes, reduced prices.
MILLINERY AT THE FAIR.
Sailors at 15c.
Sailors at 24c.
Sailors in all designs and colors.

Our great sale of traveling hats for sensible,
others.

Large hammocks at \$1, twice the size of
mountain and world's fair will interest you.
The Fair's prices in millinery are low—lowest.
Baby caps at 12c. up to \$3.
Mull hats for babies at 50c.
Flowers that were 50c. now at 25c.
A lot of \$1 flowers at 40c.

SHIRT WAISTS AT THE FAIR.
Silk Waists at \$2.08, were \$3.
Ladies, see these silk shirt waists worth
\$3 cut down to \$2.08 tomorrow.

Boys' Waists at 15c.
Boys' Waists at 25c.
Boys' Percalé waists at 50c.
Ladies' Waists at 35, 50 and 75c.
Aprons at 14c.

Nurses' Aprons at 25c.
Ladies' Silk Vests at 44c.
Ladies' Silk Vests, 50c.

LACES AT THE FAIR.
New wide Valenciennes Lace at 25c.
Silk Lace, cream, at 15c.
Point de Gene lace, very wide, at 25c.

Irish Lace at 15c. a yard.
Silk Ties at 25c.
Colored Embroidery at 10c.
New Vellin at 25c.

Silk Mitts at 15c.
New Silk Fans at 50c.
Japanese fans in black, 48c.; see this.
Silk Handkerchiefs at 15c.

Initial Linen Handkerchiefs at 15c.
Shoe Handkerchiefs, hemstitched at 5c.
Whalebone at 9c. a doz.
Dress Shields at 10c.

Hair Ties at 10c.
Hair Pins 5c. per dozen papers.
Pins 1c. a paper.
Fine leather pocket books at 50c., were \$1.
Hammock Pillows at 32c.

TE. Burs 12 1/2c. wash goods.
CHINA AT THE FAIR.
Bowls and pitchers at 9c.
New Haviland Cups and Saucers at \$2.24 per
set.

Glass ice cream sets at 63c.
Engraved pitchers at 4c.
Engraved blown tumblers at 10c.
Decorated salad sets at \$1.48.

Yongair cruet at 15c.
Engraved goblets at 50c. per set.
Ten piece toilet set at \$2.31.
China cuspidors at 45c.

Bird baths at 10c.
Bird cages, brass, at 98c.
Bird cage hooks at 4c.

KITCHEN GOODS AT THE FAIR.
Fruit jars at 7 1/2c.
Fruit jars at 15c.
Fruit jars at 10 1/2c. Best fruit jars and
delivered free.

Ice cream freezers at \$1.39.
Ice cream freezers at \$2.24.
Refrigerators at 10 per cent discount.
Refrigerators at \$6.92.

Refrigerators at \$7.64.
Come now for ice boxes.
Water coolers at \$1.
Ice Picks at 15c.

Blue enamel preserving kettles at 47c.
Blue enamel sauce pans at 24c.
Copper bottom drip coffee pots at 85c.
Store pans at 10c.

Leamon squeezer at 10c. up.
Dish pans at 25c.
Sinking cans at 23c.
Bread boxes at 48c.

Foot baths at 48c.
Soft boxes at 24c.
Spice boxes at 74c.
Bread boards at 48c.

Wooden bowls at 12c.
Yellow bowls at 4c. up.
Great sale of useful kitchen goods this week.
Picnic baskets at 24c. up.

THE FAIR.

SPECIAL SALE

Hot Weather Goods

T. N. WINSLOW'S.

10c. Swiss Ribbed Vests, 7 1/2c.
15c. Swiss Vests (Ribbed neck) 10c.
25c. Swiss Vests (Silk necks) 20c.
35c. Swiss Vests (Silk necks) 25c.
75c. Lisle Vests, patented shoulders, 60c.
\$1 Silk, Ballo shoulders, 7c.
\$1.50 Silk Vests, Patented shoulders, \$1.

Shirt Waists.

75c. Ruffled fronts 50c.
\$1.50 French Percales, balloon sleeves \$1.
\$3 Wash Silks, small sizes, \$1.
\$2.25 Pink and Blue Chambray \$1.50.
\$2.50 Madras, surplus, \$2.
\$5 China Silks, surplus, \$3.75.
White Waists, sizes 32 to 44, prices \$1.25 to
\$3.00.

Corsets.

75c. Ventilated, 50c.
\$1 Ventilated 75c.
Thompson's Ventilated \$1.
R. & G. Ventilated \$1.
Feather weight linen Corsets \$1.75.

Umbrellas. Parasols.

92c. black Gloria 75c.
\$1.25 black Gloria 88c.
50 Navy Blue and Black Parasols and Um-
brellas with cases, suitable for the sun or
rain, worth \$3, will be sold at \$2.
\$5 Nobby styles, Congo handles, \$3.00.

Fans.

Every conceivable style from 2c. to \$15.

Mitts and Gloves.

Silk mitts 20c. to \$1.
Gauze Mitts, all colors, 25c. to 35c.
Navy Gauze Mitts, with white stitching,
85c. worth 50c.
25 Dozen Kid Gloves worth \$1 at 50c.

Mull Hats, Caps
and Sun Bonnets.

We have the prettiest line that you ever
saw from 10c. to \$4.

Infants' Department.

We have just what the little ones need in
furnishings to keep them cool in the way of
muslin dresses, cambric shirts, gauze vests,
both cotton and all wool as thin as tissue.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Ladies and Children

In Every Style and Price From

15 cent Drawers to \$15.00 Gowns.

T. N. WINSLOW,
(American Notion Co.)

No. 28 Whitehall Street.

Telephone No. 282.

J. REGENSTEIN,

40 WHITEHALL STREET.

Great Mark-Down Sale of Fashionable Millinery

This sale is one month earlier than in former years, thus
enabling our customers to take advantage of the Special Prices
in the height of the season before the best styles and qualities
become broken in assortment.

Trimmed Hats.

To make a speedy clearance of our Trim-
med Hats, Bonnets, Turbans, we have
taken about 150, including choice, new
summer styles, Dress Hats, Garden Hats,
Dress Bonnets and Toques, and marked
them at the uniform price, \$3.23; reduced
from \$5.75, \$6.50, \$7, \$7.48, \$8.
50 French Turbans, stylish trimmed, at
75c, reduced from \$2.75.

Straw Shapes.

Our 25c Straw Hats at 15c.
Our 48c Straw Hats at 19c.
Our 75c, 85c, and 98c Hats, 65 different
styles to select from, at 25c.
Our \$1, \$1.25, \$1.48, \$1.69 Hats at 48c.
All of our finest Bonnets and small
Toques, in Milan and fancy braids, in
Crowns, with clip braids, in both plain
and two-toned effects, all of which have
been selling from \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50, now
marked at 98c.

Sailors.

We are now showing the most extensive
assortment of Ladies' Straw Sailors at low-
est prices, from 10c up to \$3 each.
One lot of Sailors in all colors and styles,
at 10c, worth 35c.
One lot of Patent Milan and fancy
Straw Sailors, in black, brown, navy, white
cardinal and tau, at 48c, sold elsewhere
at \$2.25.
The finest White French Chip Sailors re-
duced from \$1.50 to 98c.
Fine White Chip and Lace Straw Sailors
at 35c; other houses sell them at 75c.
The "Sedan," French Milan Sailor,
trimmed with fancy Milan straw band
and bow to match, at 98c, worth \$2.
The "Jackson Park" in navy blue only,
at 98c; fully worth \$1.75.
The popular "Dunlap" Sailor, in white
and red, at 98c, worth \$1.75.

Flowers.

Monday morning we will commence the
biggest sale of Artificial Flowers ever
held in Atlanta. Come and have a look
at them.

500 bunches at 5c, worth 15c.
500 bunches at 8c, worth 20c.
500 French Sprays at 12c, worth 25c.
500 French Sprays at 19c, worth 35c.
500 French Sprays at 24c, worth 45c.
500 French Sprays at 35c, worth 70c.
500 French Sprays at 48c, worth \$1.

Ribbons.

If you want to find a piece of Ribbon that
no other house in the city can produce go
to REGENSTEIN'S; they've got it.
Ribbons at 5c, worth 15c.
Ribbons at 8c, worth 18c.
Ribbons at 13c, worth 20c.
Ribbons at 17c, worth 35c.
Ribbons at 29c, worth 60c.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS AT PRICES
TO CLOSE.

Umbrellas.

20-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with para-
gon frame and handsomely decorated han-
dle, at \$1.25, worth \$2.75.
Our 20-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with
paragon frames and fine handles, at \$1.25
and \$1.50, are reduced from \$2.25 and
\$2.50.

200 Umbrellas, comprising about 75
styles, 25-inch paragon frames, Japanese
twilled Silk, serge and all-silk Gloria, re-
duced from \$2.75, \$3.25, \$4 and \$4.50 to
\$1.48, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.48.

Children's Parasols at 23c, 50c and 98c.

Silk Gloves and Mitts.

23c Black Silk Mitts, stitched back, at
17c.
30c Black Silk Mitts, stitched back, at
25c.
Better grades at 35c, 45c, 50c, 60c
and 75c.

Belts.

WILL GET IT?

pointment as Successor to Judge Will Haight.

WILL MOVE TO ARIZONA.

ere Seven Commissioners at One in Atlanta—Judge Gaston Is Now in Charge.

at Judge Haight is making his

nts to leave for the great west

try on his practice among the wild

mountains of Arizona, the ques-

naturally arises who will be his

successor as resident United

commissioner.

J. R. Gaston, of Gainesville, Ga.,

ent exercising the duties of that

post whether or not Judge Gaston

permanently stationed at this point

is yet been determined.

made an excellent official and

to have had any dealings with

that he is fair and impartial

in saying much for a new

commissar, but the eulogy is no

at desired.

of the Commissioner.

es of a United States commis-

equal to those of a justice of the

he has the power conferred upon

the law to conduct an examination

and over the defendant to appea-

the federal court.

al number of commissioners is

by law and no salary is paid to

the government. The occupant

is supported by the fees which

he collects. At present time there

are three commissioners in the north

and three of these happen to be

at Atlanta.

Mr. O. C. Fuller, the clerk of

the court; Judge Will Haight and

Justice. Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Haight was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

sioner, Mr. Fuller was commis-

BLOUNT MAY RESIGN.

Perhaps He Is Coming Home to Enter the Political Campaign.

KNOTT SUGGESTED FOR HAWAII

Council Crittenden Is Reported to Have Declined the Mission.

LIVINGSTON IS STIRRING AROUND

He Has Some Democratic Constituents He Wants to Put in Postoffice Over the District—Anticipates Receiver.

Washington, June 17.—(Special.)—Pro-

ctor Knott came to Washington last Tues-

day. He spent only two days but left

plenty to keep congressional gossip busy.

The report is that he is to succeed Colonel

Blount at the Hawaiian mission.

It seems to be thoroughly understood

that Colonel Blount has resigned. The

state department has never yet acknowl-

ed it nor yet positively denied it. His

resignation is unexplained, unless he re-

turns with the intention of entering local

politics again. At any rate, Proctor Knott

is fixed upon by the political prognosti-

cators of the capital as the man who will be

intrusted to finish the work begun by

Blount. Knott spent the greater part of

Wednesday at the country home of Mr.

Cleveland.

Not a Party Call.

The ex-governor is not the man to visit

the capital two days at this season of the

year for pleasure, and some importance is

attached to it. Those who pretend to

know his affairs say that he was called

here by Mr. Cleveland for some important

purpose by Mr. Cleveland.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

purpose and he was called upon by the

Hawaiian mission.

HE WIRED HIS PAPER TO THAT EFFECT. THUS

it became known that a "dead hawk" had

been shot and had worked admirably

on the evening edition.

When the Louisville correspondents found

what had occurred they made the wires

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th-th

NO ARMY BILL

Is Apt to Be Passed by the Newly Elect-

LATEST RETURNS FROM THE ELECTIONS

Show That the Socialists Have Won a Victory.

COMMENT OF THE DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG.

"Germany Can Only Be Saved by a Strong

Hand"—The Emperor and Von

Caprivi in Conference.

Berlin, June 17.—Returns from 34 of

the districts in which elections for mem-

bers of the reichstag were held on Thurs-

day, received up to 5 o'clock this evening,

show the election of forty-nine centists,

twenty-seven conservatives, twenty-two

social democrats, seventeen national lib-

erals, nine centists in favor of the bill, three

liberals, four volkspartei, thirteen peo-

ple, six Alsatians, three anti-Semites and

three wild, with re-balances necessary.

An analysis of the re-balances shows that

the social democrats and national lib-

erals were the chief victors, while the

conservatives and volkspartei were be-

hind. The defeat of the Reichstag appears to

be irretrievable. Their organ admits the

crushing character of the disaster, but the

Berlin Freisinnige Zeitung finds comfort in

predicting that the ultimate poll of the

party combined with the volkspartei, re-

publicists and socialists will form an over-

whelming majority against the emperor's

policy. It is not more significant that

the volkspartei, which was defeated in 1890

when the freisinnige party won all thirty-

five of the ballots between them and the

socialists. The socialists will be seen in

the coming ballot and it is thought they

will gain twenty-six more seats. Before

the elections Herr Voltmer, one of the

sanest heads of the party, predicted that

fifty of his colleagues would appear in the

new reichstag. It is not more significant

that the volkspartei, which was defeated in

1890 when the freisinnige party won all

thirty-five of the ballots between them

and the socialists. The socialists will be

seen in the coming ballot and it is thought

they will gain twenty-six more seats. Be-

fore the elections Herr Voltmer, one of the

sanest heads of the party, predicted that

fifty of his colleagues would appear in the

new reichstag. It is not more significant

that the volkspartei, which was defeated in

1890 when the freisinnige party won all

thirty-five of the ballots between them

and the socialists. The socialists will be

seen in the coming ballot and it is thought

they will gain twenty-six more seats. Be-

fore the elections Herr Voltmer, one of the

sanest heads of the party, predicted that

fifty of his colleagues would appear in the

new reichstag. It is not more significant

AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

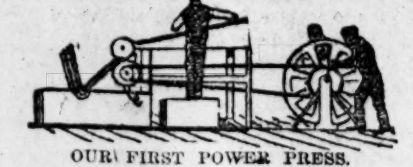
The Constitution's History Told by
Our Business Pilot.

NOT ALWAYS A BED OF ROSES.

In its Early Days the South's Greatest
Newspaper Had Its Struggles, but It
Grew Steadily in Popularity.

stitution has never, in all of its history, run down or damaged a single Atlanta institution. The paper has been always for Atlanta, and will always be with the present gentlemen interested in it.

One word to my friend and partner, Captain E. P. Howell: The association of seventeen long years has brought us close together. The partnership has been pleasant; many happy hours have I spent in his



OUR FIRST POWER PRESS.

genial company. There is no brainer man in Georgia, and none who is more genial and pleasant in companionship; none who is more shrewd or far-seeing than he. May this friendship and partnership continue many years.

The people of Atlanta and Georgia appreciate The Constitution. This is shown by the patronage bestowed. We desire, and that has always been our ambition, to give to this goodly people a paper every way worthy of their esteem and affection, and one that represents the true interests of this great country.

W. A. Henphill.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Columbus Herald refers to Meriwether as "the county of candidates." And The Meriwether Vindicator replies:

"There is no grape vine in the statement that Columbus can trot out as many candidates to the square inch as any Georgia county."

Editor Revell, of the Vindicator, puts the people on notice in the following announcement:

"It might not be amiss to suggest that if the voters will elect us to congress where the 'per deum' and mileage are forthcoming we will lay aside all scruples and accept the position with alacrity. While this announcement is not to be taken as shying our backs in the ring, it may be construed as a mild hint that Barkis is willing to face a political cyclone that sweeps its victim into a paying congress."

The Eastman Times-Journal, in an editorial asking the president what he intends to do for south Georgia, says:

"Is this section, after having rendered the party such faithful service, to be relegated to a position where it will only be allowed to 'suffer' and 'starve'?"

The Irwin World has this political comment:

"According to the Lumpkin Independent, S. A. Walker, state alliance lecturer, is advising his followers to fall back into democratic lines. If this be true, Mr. Walker is now lecturing according to the dictates of his own heart."

The Meriwether Vindicator is grooming Hon. H. W. Hill for speaker of the next house, "should a vacancy occur."

The Carroll Times, in giving place to a notice that Editor Revell of the Meriwether Vindicator, would be a candidate for governor, made light of his chances, whereupon Editor Revell says:

"Governors, congressmen and all have been made by accident and should we become governor by a similar freak of fortune we should be inclined to exercise the pardoning power rather sparingly toward those who made faces at us before the political lightning struck this way."

Newspapers in the fourth district are seriously considering Hon. Charles W. Adams, of Carroll, as an opponent of Mr. Moses for congress next time. They are predicting that the contest will be lively in the fourth.

The Danville Monitor says:

"As we remarked last week, Madison must send her best man to the next general assembly. She must do this for many reasons which will crop out later on."

It's Friday again. The Cherokee Advance of Friday stated that the democrats of Cherokee were active and solidly united, and now comes The Pickens Herald with the following:

"Cherokee county seems to be badly affected with third partyism. The democrats are very quiet and are doing nothing in the way of organizing and working as if it was not an off year in politics."

The Dawsonville Advertiser is keeping the name of Colonel W. P. Price before the people as a candidate for governor.

The Cleveland Progress had this political item recently, and it is now going the rounds in the ninth district:

"It is rumored that Howard Thompson will surprise everybody by becoming a candidate for congress next year. Nothing sadder than this. Thompson is a man who will interest Carter Tate in the next race."

STANTON'S READING IN ROME.

From The Rome, Ga., Tribune.

F. L. Stanton should have a full house when he comes to Rome next Tuesday. The people of this city owe it to him.

It was here that his career as a poet practically commenced, and here he wrote the poems which brought him the broad fame he enjoys. There is no city in Georgia where he is more generally read and appreciated than by the people here, who feel for him the strong tie of personal friendship.

Just now he is entering a new and a practically untrodden field and his success there means much for him. He has given fine promise as reader and interpreter of his poems, and it is believed that he will soon rank with James Whitcomb Riley and Thomas Nelson Page as one of the most popular readers on the American stage. And this is a feature of southern literature that needs encouragement. We have produced some excellent readers but as our literature is largely reading than that of any other and from the south should come the acme of the art.

Give Stanton a good house. He deserves it, and besides you will be aiding a good institution—the Young Men's library.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

An Alabama woman, one hundred and six years old, only recently was compelled to use spectacles.

A Louisiana girl offers to walk from New Orleans to Chicago, and will undertake the trip if she can get any one to compete with her.

A Galveston woman has undertaken to walk from that city to Chicago in seventy-six days.

A number of farmers near Okolona, Ark., have entered a hog raising match, to see who can raise the biggest porker.

The Winston Chamber of Commerce requests the North Carolina senators and representatives in congress to vote for the repeal of the Sherman law.

Winston is sending out circulars asking farmers not to bring their tobacco to that market as they are not in a condition to buy.

Last Wednesday two South Carolina men, from Spartanburg, fought a duel. Their names were W. A. Lawrence and A. M. DeLoach. It is now said that Lawrence was shot in the right leg, accidentally was shot in the right leg, accidentally

wounded himself while trying to kill the other fellow.

The San Antonio Express says there are just such death traps as the Ford theater building in Texas—ramshackle affairs that are liable to come tumbling down at any moment.

A negro seldom commits suicide from any cause, but Robert Brooks, colored, who ended his life with a bottle of laudanum, at Ocala, Fla., recently, did so on account of "disappointed love."

The city recorder of Chattanooga seeing that fines imposed upon a certain grade of incorrigible youth are ineffective in deterring them from crime, has concluded to have an old-fashioned remedy applied to such juvenile law breakers, and he finds that it works admirably. He imposes the penalty of a sound thrashing instead of a fine, provided the chastisement be administered by the parent or guardian of the offender.

HERE AND THERE.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: The idea of a June financial problem by calling a special session of congress in September is evidently more or less lopsided.

Springfield Republic: Governor Russell is charged with having visited the world's fair on Sunday. Accordingly, a Worcester clergyman, who seems to have the whole matter in his keeping, declares that Russell shall never be governor again.

St. Louis Republic: Any United States currency must include a silver dollar as a legal tender unit of value. If all the congressmen go to Washington with that principle before them, the country will be free from the repetition of the Sherman act. The principle is distinctly stated in the democratic national platform and all the party's platform in congress should reiterate the declaration. It is the principle which is meant when platforms have mentioned the currency of the constitution. The principle will endure while the American people control their money.

N. Y. Sun: When the roll was called five hundred and sixty-four members of the convention voted for the plank denouncing protection as a fraud and unconstitutional, while three hundred and fifty-two members voted against it, preferring the milder resolution which the committee had reported. By such an overwhelming majority was registered at Chicago the democracy's solemn pledge to the people.

When have the people released the lotteries of the power from obligation to keep their word? In what manner did the election of Grover Cleveland, nominated on that platform, and elected on that platform, effect a repudiation of the act in protection plank in the democratic platform?

SILVER IN GEORGIA.

Pike County Journal: Settle this silver business at once, by coining all of it that a bullion man can bring to the mint and give them the dollars you coin for the bullion, and you will put out in circulation as much money as possible; and, further, you might, for convenience, issue to him, if he deposits five, ten or a thousand of those dollars, a silver dollar certificate instead, redeemable in silver dollars.

Sparta Independent: The Enquirer-Sun remarks that "the Georgia bankers call for a 'grown-up' silver dollar which weighs full measure." When they get it, they will find it an overgrown dollar, and complete repudiation of silver would cause silver bullion to rise at once to par. There is something extremely absurd in the wilfulness that would put an ounce of silver at the mercy of the market.

Memphis Telegraph: The Board of Trade at its meeting yesterday adopted resolutions requesting the senators and representatives in congress from Georgia to do all in their power to secure the repeal of the Sherman law.

There can be no question as to the wisdom of the Sherman law. Even its author admits this. One thing, however, is certain, that unless some wise action is taken which will restore confidence, widespread and most disastrous panic is more than probable. The tension is too severe, and something must give way unless it is relieved, naturally.

AN EARLY EXTRA SESSION.

Oglethorpe Echo: Now let congress come together, and let the people wait, and go to work to relieve the people from the oppressive burdens which the republican party has heaped upon them.

Macon Telegraph: It seems to us to be the duty of President Cleveland to call congress together at the earliest practicable moment, so that the burning question of money and taxation can be taken up, discussed and settled.

Sparta Independent: The men who favor the free coinage of silver all want a special session of congress. They want to have some of the goldbugs favor it—under the impression that it will be an easy matter to complete the outlay of the silver dollar. If the advocates of the Sherman financial policy should unite with the democrats in demanding that the special session be called next month the proclamation would be issued.

TALK ABOUT ATLANTA.

Barnesville Gazette: Barnesville is an Atlanta town. When her people want anything they go there for it. She sends up \$500 to \$700 per month to the building and loan companies, besides hundreds of dollars for other purposes.

Thomaston Times: Atlanta sets a good example to all country. Her citizens have just formed a Manufacturers' Aid Association for the purpose of organizing, aiding and encouraging manufacturing enterprises of all kinds. Such an association might be formed in Thomaston by the citizens of the town and county that would result in great benefit to all.

Enallie's Cigarette.

From The Chicago Record.

This cigarette question is largely one of geography—of environment and training. For a Spanish woman, a Russian woman or a woman of the Orient a cigarette is hardly more out of place than a louncheon. When entertaining women of these nationalities it is not hard to see how the practice may be copied temporarily out of context. But when it comes to the prejudice of training, "silly sentiment," as you will—may be relied upon to keep ladies from the habit. Ethically, smoking is possibly no worse for the woman than for the man. But American mankind will revolt against it for much the same reason that he would object to seeing his sister, wife or daughter doing anything which his tradition had determined to be purely manish and therefore neither refined nor womanly.

A Kentucky Mark Tapley.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

Charles Bramble, a Kentucky planter, has bequeathed \$10,000 to his wife and four children on condition that they bury him when he is dead in a stone coffin filled with whisky. He is a Mark Tapley, and believes in being in good spirits even under the most depressing circumstances.

It Might Have Happened.

From World's Fair Puck.

He walked along whistling a merry tune, but a Columbian guard ran up and tapped him on the shoulder. "Can't I whistle?" the man asked in amazement. "Isn't this a free country?" "Another man has the concession for whistling that tune."

Worse Than All.

From Judge.

Mr. Boxy-Marler, "I—hic—er—got some—hic—my mind."

Mrs. Boxy—Good gracious, John! Come, have some sense. What is it? Is it another sick? Has anything happened to brother Sam?

Mr. Boxy—No—hic—er—no. I've—hic—been drinking again.

"Go Home with the Red Sea Wave."

Special excursion of the Atlanta River to Cumberland Island June 20th at \$5 for the round trip to Brunswick.

June 17, 93.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison.
89 & 91 Whitehall.
74 & 76 South Broad.

Heroic Measures
To move merchandise out of the way of the workmen.

TO BUY CHEAP DRY GOODS.

Ready-Made Suits.
Never in mercantile history have suits been offered at such absurd prices. They are in our way and must be moved. If interested, or likely to be, see them quick.

82 tight-fitting, tailor-made all-wool suits, waist bound all around and three rows of braid on skirt, in navy and black, worth \$5, and offered at \$2 suit. Some sizes missing.

125 Reefer Suits made of navy or black cheviot, considered by us and everybody else cheap at \$5; now they go at \$2.50 suit.

Several hundred suits, any style or color you like, some worth \$12.50 and \$15 among them; choice \$5 each.

Among these suits you will find styles adapted to almost any purpose. For traveling and general wear at the world's fair these suits are just the thing.

Ladies' Shirt Waists
Washable percale, fast colors, perfect fit and unequal styles, by all odds the most sensible waist made, all sizes, \$1.25 each.

Small lot of silk gloria Waists, \$4.50 their price, to close at once they are \$1.50 each.

Velvet Bolero Jackets, nicely braided, heretofore sold at \$5 to \$7.50, to close them quick they are now marked \$2.50 each.

Ladies' Shirt Waists in dark
figured wash materials 50c each.

Umbrellas.
For ladies or men, we have the best gloria silk, paragon frame, natural stick umbrella ever shown for anything like the price, 98c each.

Lot of ladies' Umbrellas, colored and black, choice handles, \$2.50 to \$2.75 values, at \$1.75 each.

Fancy Parasols.
We can show you 17—only. We are closing them rapidly. Whites, changeables, etc., latest handles, all brand new. If what you want is among them you can buy it cheap.

Laces
For dress trimmings, Point de Paris, Point Applique, etc., 1-2 to 12 inches in width, worth 35 to 75c a yard, must go at once, and to close them they are marked at 10c yard.

Embroidered Skirting, ecru with colored work, elegant quality, down from \$2.50 yard to \$1.

Silks.
Do you remember that table of last week and the marvelous values it contained? To what was left of this sale we have made some grand additions, things you would not expect to see. They are wonders of their kind and will make a sensation at the price named. See them at 55c yard.

Plaid Silks, for all purposes. If you are familiar with the season's history in this like you will come to us for your wants. New lot plaid surahs, beautiful styles, 22 inches wide, 75c yard.

New lot Plaid Taffeta just in, choice colorings and designs, 85c yard.

Dress Goods.
At our present prices are better than government bonds: the best seasonable things and lig reductions all around.

Iwilled Flannel for bathing suits, 35c yard.

45-inch plain navy Flannel for bathing suits, 50c yard.

50-inch Storm Serge, extra quality, at 75c a yard.

White Quilts.
Our famous Home Quilt, full 11-4 size, is the best value in America at 98c.

The popular Hop Sacking at 90c and \$1.35.

On general Dress Goods we can save you 25 per cent on former prices.

Dress Trimmings.
Here's a chance for investment. If you have no immediate need for them you will save money by buying for future use.

About 50 styles Passementries of various kinds, colors to suit, ranging in value from 25c to 75c, all at 10c a yard.

Handkerchiefs.
100 dozen Ladies' Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth in a regular way 16c to 25c each, more or less soiled from use in store decoration. See them on bargain counter at 3 for 25c.

Collars and Cuffs.
Lot of Plaited and Fluted Sets, white and colored, 10c set, worth 25c to 35c set.

Lot of Chambray Collars and Cuffs, in pink and blue tints, also white with colored edges, 35c set.

Ribbons.
Sale of fine Ribbons in Nos. 12, 16 and 22, all silk, fine quality, any color you wish, 15c yard.

5,000 yards all Silk Ribbon in Nos. 9, 12 and 16, all shades, 10c yard.

Pillow Shams.
Special lot Hemstitched Pillow Shams, stamped in various choice designs, 25c each, 50c pair; were formerly double this price.

Drapery Silks.
25 pieces Choice Styles, full width, 40c yard.

Dotted Swiss.
In one lot on Bargain Table we offer all our 40c, 45c and 50c Dotted Swiss, in small and medium dots, at 33c yard.

Linens.
Fine quality of 60-inch extra heavy German Damask, 3-4 Bleached, and always sold at 50c yard. To make short work of it, now 39c yard.

Small lot Bookfold 5-8 Napkins, reduced from 90c and \$1 to 59c dozen.

Huck Towels, size 20x40, extra quality, 12 1/2c each. Half Bleached Damask Towels, size 17x30, remarkable value at \$1.25 dozen.

Wash Goods.
New lot of Figured Domestics, small figures on white grounds, choice patterns, 12 1/2c yard.

300 Remnants and Odd Lengths of Gingham, Irish Lawns, etc., all 12 1/2c goods, on Special Counter at 7 1/2c yard.

One case Wamsutta, short lengths, five to fourteen yard pieces, 8 1/2c yard.

Curtains and Materials.
25 pairs very fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, full four yards long, 60 inches wide, sold always at \$4 pair, this week at \$2.75.

Holland Shades, assorted colors, handsome flower dado, with patent roller and fixtures, complete for 50c each.

Dotted and Figured Swiss for Draperies, always 25c yard, now at 15c yard.

Silkalines, good imitation of the Figured Silks, reduced from 20c to 12 1/2c yard.

Muslin Underwear.
The last big Sacrifice Sale of the season. The biggest lot and the best values yet offered by us. Those who have attended former sales know what this means.

Choice of about twenty styles Gowns and Skirts, all made up in the best manner and perfect fitting, that have been in stock \$2 to \$2.50 per garment, at \$1.50 each.

Choice of a big lot of Chemise, Drawers and Corset Covers that were \$1 to \$1.50, at 75c each.

Remember that all our garments are cut full size and of the best materials obtainable.

Jewelry.
A lot of Men's Cuff Buttons that were 50c pair at 25c.

Fine Pearl Separable Studs 25c set.

White or Black Stoneine Studs, patent backs, 25c set.

Japanese Fans.
Big lot Jap Fans just in—lovely styles at 25c each.

Lisle Gloves.
Ladies Colored Lisle Thread Gloves, special values at 25c pair.

MEN'S FURNISINGS.
Shirts.

Unlaundered Colored and White Puff Bosom, 50c each.

P. K. Colored Bosom, unlaundered, 39c each.

Colored Madras and Percale Negligee, complete line of all the best things at \$1 each.

Soft negligee, fast colors, 50c each.

Underwear.
Balbriggan Undershirts, all sizes, good quality, 15c each.

Fine quality bleached jeans Drawers, stockinet ankles, 50c pair.

Extra quality, full length, Muslin Night Shirts 50c each.

Neckwear.
Washable Tecks 19c each.

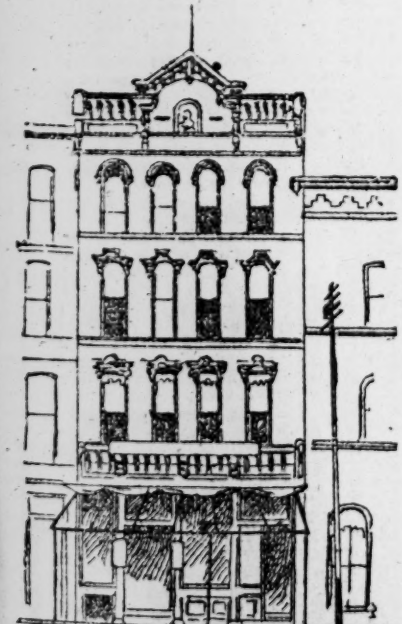
Washable Four-in-Hands 12 1/2c each, Washable Puffs 25c each, Washable Shield Bows 19c each.

Silk Tecks and Four-in-Hands 25c each.

Collars and Cuffs.
Our well known linen 4-ply, all styles, Collars 10c, Cuffs 15c.

Boys' Waists.
The Celebrated Star Waists in all sizes, the best styles and best fitting Waist made, \$1 the world over, now 75c each.

Unlaundered Percale Waists, good quality, 50c each.



OUR HOME TEN YEARS AGO.

Ben Inman and James Swann, who still retain it.

The paper was first published on Alabama street, and then moved to Broad street. The building now occupied by the Neal Loan and Banking Company was erected by The Constitution. These quarters becoming too contracted, the present office and commodious building was purchased and erected.

The contrast is great between the first equipment and the present. Two negroes furnished the power; now it takes a magnificent fifty-horse engine and two great boilers. Then we could print only 2,000 copies an hour; now 48,000 can be easily furnished. The circulation then was a few thousand; now it runs up into the hundreds of thousands. We started with four carriers; now it takes nearly fifty.

In the history of the paper I have seen one man do all of the editorial and local work; that man was the indefatigable W. B. Whiddy; now it takes a whole corps of bright and brainy men to conduct the editorial and local pages.

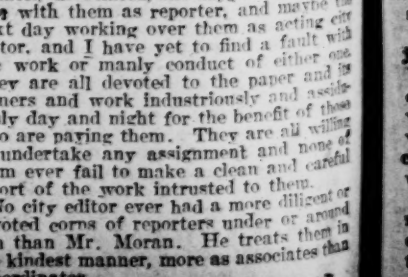
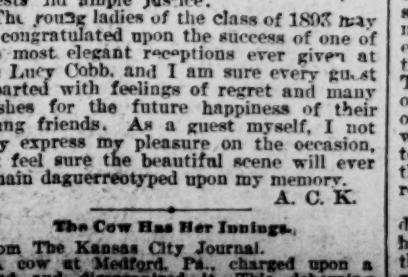
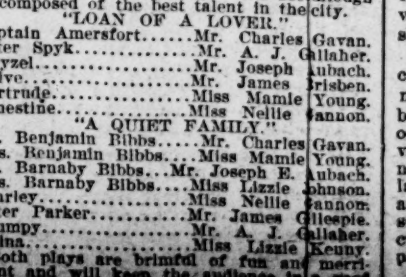
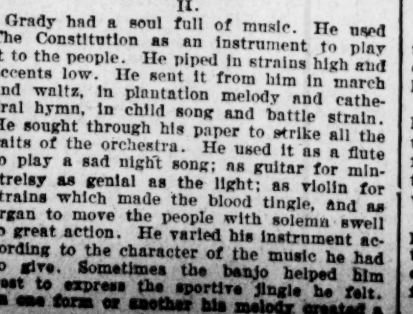
The paper has been a great factor in the building up of Atlanta. As was remarked by a gentleman a few days ago, The Con-

stitution has been a great factor in the building up of Atlanta. As was remarked by a gentleman a few days ago, The Con-

stitution has been a great factor in the building up of Atlanta. As was remarked by a gentleman a few days ago, The Con-

stitution has been a great factor in the building up of Atlanta. As was remarked by a gentleman a few days ago, The Con-

with them as reporter, and neither of us at day working over them as acting editor, and I have yet to find a fit with the work of manly conduct of either one. We are all devoted to the paper and its owners and work industriously and assiduously every day and night for the benefit of those who are parsing them. They are all willing to undertake any assignment and none of them ever fail to make a clean and careful report of the work intrusted to them. No city editor ever had a more diligent and devoted corps of reporters under his command than Mr. Moran. He treats them in the kindest manner, more as associates than



Are Dead, One Is Dying, Others
Prosperous, More Are Broke, but
a Living Are Still Bohemians.

Small was then the leading local editor of the paper, combining with his editorial work he did frequent and hurried trips to New York to obtain national capital and to other points. He was a devotee of interest was centering for the purpose of sending out some of those engravings and interesting specialties which were the life of Small's name as far as the business of the Georgia Journal was concerned. Henry Richmond, who had since made the name of himself one of the brightest of the many contributors to the paper, who ever gathered at the office of Small, was then city editor of the paper. The most of his work was given to editing the pages of The Constitution, and he was a facile pen, rather than using the pen, as he called on the copy of those who were under him.

[illegible]

of them are here now. Mr. Lump
ad, and gone to his last rest. Sam
making money out of his whisk
and his oratorical ability. Henry
son is now managing editor of The
Journal, Mr. Whiddy is hatchin
and marketing eggs every day from
urban farm near Decatur, while
Postell is dropping into the baseba
he is making out of his lucrative
shop.

the day I joined that body I have
my strangers on the reportorial
Constitution. I have seen them
go, and I have seen them die and
bury them, and I am here yet to
strut.

first change that came was when Joe Carter, now managing editor of The Post, left his case in the old Post-Appender and joined me in the reportorial worrior. At this time a difference arose between me and The Constitution on some particular question and Steve left the paper; I still then did the same thing, giving time and his energy to canvassing the

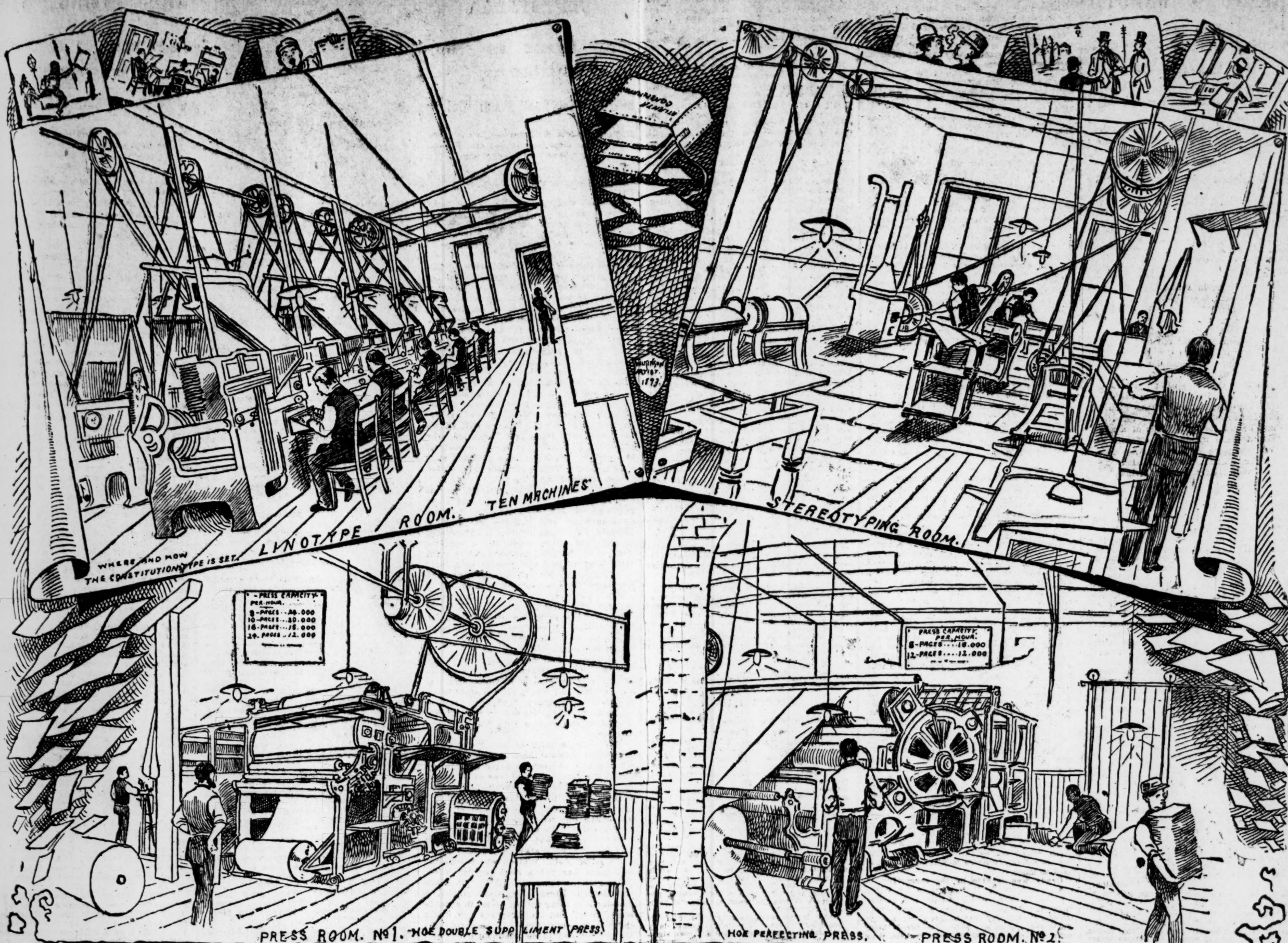
during the Colquhoun-Norwood case. Hon. Charles Richardson, who was then attorney general, suggested Small, and the city department was left to the mayor's shoulders and mine. Just as I was about to enter into the investigation, it did not take long to shake up things generally. Hon. Charles Richardson was then attorney general. This he found in the brain and Mr. Prastus Brainerd, the Philadelphia Press.

Small, who was then attorney general, put the Constitution in his hands. His first step was to get the foremanship and make assistant night editor. Mr. Small developed a great ability for special work. He was then attorney general, and he rose to the position of the best writer in the state. Mr. Henderson was then attorney general, and he was then attorney general. Mr. Carter was placed in charge of the city department. Mr. Grady's brain to direct, and he was then attorney general. He organized, the news feature of the week, the finest in the south and the nation attained a higher degree

Brainard, after a year's connection with the Constitution, founded the Atlanta Star, which had a brilliant run of six years, and then a pompous funeral to the world of Atlanta journalism. Moran succeeded Mr. Brainard as editor, and for years did that work in the most satisfactory manner to his own mind and in the most entertaining way to the reading public. With increased power his editorial work grew broader and more important, until today he is recognized as a special man in the south. At the same time Mr. Carter was made city editor, and he drew about him Mike

[illegible]

E. C. BRUFFEY.



THE GREAT MYSTERY OF MYSTERIES.

But Method Governs in Every Department—The News Gatherers Are Busiest When the Readers Sleep.

St. Peter.—Well, sir, what claim have you on a celestial abode?

Applicant.—I never tried to show an editor how to run his paper—

St. Peter (calling)—Front! One solid gold halo for the gentleman! Step right up to your place, my dear sir!

He deserves the halo if our friend, the paragonist, is to be believed—for the name of the man who has tried to show an editor how to run his paper, and who, in his own mind, knows it all, is legion. It is my province not to show how it should be run but to tell—in as succinct a manner as possible how it is run—how a great newspaper is made. The Constitution is my text, and I feel certain that the hundreds of thousands of people who know and love The Constitution will be interested in hearing the story of the making of each issue.

While there is not a moment during the twenty-four hours of the day that the office of a great newspaper does not present a busy scene, the work of preparing the paper may probably be said to begin when the managing editor rolls back the top of his desk at 9 o'clock in the morning. Before that for many hours there have been men and boys at work in all parts of the building. But they are at work upon the paper just issued. The paper of the next day is that upon which work is just about to begin.

The managing editor—and, by the way, the title in the case of *The Constitution* is much more comprehensive than on most large papers, in that through the confidence of the editor-in-chief the managing editor for the most part exercises both functions—arrives at his office at 8 o'clock in the morning. His office is at the top of the building, and he has around him the members of his editorial staff. First comes a consultation with the editorial writers, in which they suggest the subjects for the day's work for the tone. To one it is the financial question; to another some live topic relative particularly to the interests of Georgia and Atlanta. Still another is given some political subject other than the financial question, which question is just now absorbing the great part of the attention of the editorial world. Still another has some literary editorial or one which may be properly termed a "general editorial. Two or three special writers are called in and are given the outlines of important stories—local or general.

Then he turns his attention to the paper just issued, selects what he wants for the Weekly Constitution, indicates what part of that morning's issue should be in the weekly, what should be condensed and what should be elaborated upon, and indicates any special features for the weekly edition which he wants prepared.

After an hour or two spent with his mail, which is at all times heavy, the city editor arrives and is called into consultation. The different local features of the

paper just issued are discussed, and the managing editor makes his criticism of the work of the local staff and gives the outline of any special features which he desires worked up for the paper in hand.

It is nearly noon. On the top floor, The editorial writers are hard at work. The fifth floor now begins to present a busy scene. The members of the local force are arriving. They meet in the office of the city editor, and each is allotted by that official his day's work. The city work is divided into departments. That is, most of the men on the local staff have certain runs, as they term them. Some are expected to look after routine news and anything which may develop. One man, for instance, has the statehouse; another, as the city hall, another the government building, another the police department, and other the railroads or hotels, or whatever is termed "Alabama street" or the business interests of the city. Some are charged to the charge of the suburbs, and so on. In addition to this routine work, each man is given special assignments on the local force. On The Constitution there are several local men who work on special assignments solely, that is, who have no routine work. After receiving their assignments, the men of the local force sail forth to begin their day's labors.

All the afternoon both the fifth and sixth floors are centers of activity. In addition to the local rooms the fifth floor contains the linotype room, with the foreman's office, and during the afternoon the linotype operators, while they have no work to do, are usually on hand for a short time.

All the men on the editorial floor are hard at work during the afternoon. By 5 o'clock the greater part of the editorial matter is in the hands of the managing editor. He is in a room which is devoted to him, and he has a telephone which he uses to call or two to callers who are at the rule, leading men from all parts of the state, and many, of course, from other states. He has dictated an editorial, which is the leader for the next day or has contributed to one of the columns of the paper. The work which has come under his hand.

He runs carefully over all leading exchanges, state and national, and arranges by telegraphic communication with the papers correspondents for the special news reports of such interest to the exchange. He decides whether they be in Georgia or California. In this manner the paper for the next day is outlined. He revises the editorial copy, which is turned in to him, and by 7 o'clock the work of the top of the "heaven" of the young men is finished.

The night editor arrives somewhere between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and has his consultation with the managing editor. In this all the features of the paper are outlined fully to him by his superior officer. Then he takes up the reins wherever the managing editor left off. He is then the man in charge from that time until the paper goes to press. Everything that goes into the paper goes through his hands.

Above and beyond all these the presiding genius of the establishment is the president of the company, who is also the editor-in-chief. His office is on the fourth floor, where the directors of the company gather to handle the big affairs which come before them. After that he divides his time between the office of the managing editor and the business manager.

By 6 o'clock the members of the local force are at work pounding out their stuff on the Remingtons, with which each man is provided. The foreman of the linotype room and his men begin to arrive. The Constitution's special telegraph operator

comes in—the man who handles the service of the special wire connecting directly through Nashville with Chicago. The Constitution's telegraphic service, it may be said in passing, is not excelled by that of any newspaper in the country. By this wire is received in full what is known as the Western Associated Press Report, which covers, in the fullest detail, all the news of the day. The operator has a corner to himself, where he sits at a typewriter, transcribes the news as it comes over the wire, copies it and passes it on to the printer. It requires a very expert man to handle this report. The matter is sent in a very abbreviated form, and has to be filled out by the receiver. From 6 o'clock until 3 o'clock in the morning he sits at his machine, writing as fast as he knows how.

But this is only a part of The Constitution's telegraphic report. From every part of the country, from every news center in the north and south, all the cities of the country come special telegrams. Our wire is kept busy most of the time from Washington. The Washington correspondents has received his instructions by wire from the managing editor during the day. His reports are confined to matters of special interest—to what might be termed the special events of the day—and matters local to Georgia and the other southern states. The Constitution's special territory. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco, Omaha and all the principal news centers of the northern and western states furnish through special correspondents a large amount of news to The Constitution. Then, in the southern states, Richmond, Norfolk, Raleigh, Charlotte, Wilmington, Charleston, Columbia, Asheville, Knoxville, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Pensacola, Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham, Selma, Anniston, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, Jackson, Meridian, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Fort Worth, Dallas, Little Rock, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Bristol, Louisville, Lexington. These are a few of the news centers in the southern states from which specials of greater or less length are re-

Of course, in quantifying the amount received from the Georgia correspondents, we should not neglect the contributions of the equals, perhaps, that received from all of the outside-of-the-state correspondents put together. In every county in the State, in every town, large and small, The Constitution has its readers, and they are taking part in its interests. The larger cities send in a great deal of matter each night. Macon, Savannah, Augusta, Athens, Columbus, Rome, Americus, Dalton, Albany, Brunswick, Milledgeville—in each of these cities and in two hundred or more towns and villages The Constitution's correspondent has been at work during the day preparing what live, important news he may have; perhaps he has gone miles through the country for sensation, or for matter. He has received special instructions from the managing editor for some story. By 6 o'clock, most of them have their matter ready and filed in their local telegraph offices. This special matter is handled

One of the first acts of the night editor on his arrival is to determine the size the paper should be. This he does by finding out the number of columns of advertisements in the paper and just how much matter may be expected to come from the different departments. It is possible either an eight-page six-column, ten-page six-column, seven-column, ten-page six-column, two-page six-column, or twelve-page seven-column paper. In the special edition twenty, twenty-four, or thirty-two whatever number of pages may be necessary to carry the matter in hand.

For the first few hours of the night,

local matter is given the run of the hook. All of the local men have been hard at work, and as quickly as their matter is finished it is handed to the city editor. The city editor is directly responsible for everything in a news line in Atlanta, in the suburbs and in Fulton county, and his men are in constant consultation with him, redirecting all their work. Any big sensation in the state is, as a rule, covered by a special member of the local staff, sent out by the managing editor.

By 9 or 10 o'clock, the bulk of the local matter is in. As fast as copy is received by the night editor, it is sent, revised by him, to the foreman of the linotype or composing room, who strings it on hooks for the linotype men. These keep constantly at work from 7 until 11 o'clock, which is the lunch hour, and then on until 12 o'clock.

The linotype room is the most attractive part of the building for visitors. The Constitution was the first paper to come south to use the Mergenthaler machines. Since from he start, they have been remarkably successful in their work. Every visitor who comes into the building at night wants to see the wonderful machines which cast the type of the paper. Visitors are welcomed to the room by the foreman, the freeman or by some one who is competent to explain the intricacies of the world's mechanical. This mechanical part of getting out a paper must interest everybody. As the name of the machine indicates it casts a "line of type." I cannot but go into a detailed description of the machine, but I can't but try to get it understood at all myself; but I do know that these lines of type are carried away as soon as a stick full is set to what, in newspaper parlance, is known as the "galle," and there are turned over to the tender mercies of the galley boy. As the head is turned in their proper place—thus completing the article in the galley—is lifted to an automatic brush, whose swift revolutions brush off all the cuttings which stick to the lines. Then the ally is proved and the proof goes to the reader, who reads it carefully and puts

the ring man. The stereotyper corrects over to the ring man. The error is corrected by the man who set the matter. An error in a link makes it necessary to write the whole line over. When the corrected lines have been written the ring man replaces the old lines by the new ones and takes the galley lines and sets the forms. There it is delivered into the hands of the "make-up" and his assistants who place in the forms as far as the forms are filled and justified they are locked and turned over to the stereotyping room. The stereotyper casts his plates-two plates of each page-and puts them in the elevator running to the basement where they are placed on the great Hoe press. A quantity of ink in the world, and a bit of paper, and the "make-up" and the typesetter make a galley.

But I am ahead of my story. By midnight all the local, except such as may develop after that hour, is in and the decks have been cleared for the telegraphic news. The leased wire is hard at work and as fast as the telegrapher takes it off he turns it over to the news editor, who in turn edits it and sends it in the night editor. The matter is trimmed to suit the space and the space, for there is always more than enough space, and it is the night editor's province to say what shall go and what shall not.

By 1 o'clock the city editor has finished and has gone home, leaving matters in charge of the assistant city editor, who, as the reporter at the office and one at the police headquarters, wait for any emergencies that might turn up. The news has all gone in to the foreman and the night editor.

devotes his attention to rushing the forms to the stero typer.

During the winter, when it was necessary to make a full paper by midnight—that is, to get the last form to the stereotyper at that hour—in order to catch early mails, the rush was tremendous and it, of course, necessitated a great strain on all departments. Now the mails are easier, the first one going out at 4 o'clock. This necessitates a shutting down, so far as giving out matter is concerned, at about 3 o'clock. This late matter is rushed in order to fill the last form a few minutes before 4 o'clock.

The process of stereotyping is another very interesting feature of the mechanical work of the newspaper. Here are employed six or eight men. From the stereotype, as has been said, the plates go to the press room. As fast as the great press, with its capacity of 20,000 an hour, can turn out the papers they are turned over to the chiefs of the circulation departments—the head of the mailing department and the city distribution manager. In each of these departments are employed a large number of men and boys, and the way their work is a holy caution. At the earliest possible moment the carrier boys are put on their routes, the mails, of course, being given the preference, as the mails, like death and taxes, wait for no man.

business is through and the circulation of the business office begins. The rear office is that of the business manager. Adjoining his office is that of the manager of the advertising department, who is a stenographer and clerk. The front office is that of the assistant business manager, who is the man that attends to the details of this most important of all the departments. In this office are the head bookkeeper, the cashier, the manager of the city delivery, the manager of the mail department, the men in charge of the mailing lists, and, in fact, all the functionaries of the financial end of the establishment. A thousand important matters come up in the business office during the day and are attended to by the business manager and his staff. It is here that the most important work of handling the money of the establishment is attended to, but as handling money is a thing of which the men on the editorial floor of a newspaper know very little, I cannot be expected to give here any details of the work and ways of the business office.

What I have said has had reference entirely to The Daily Constitution. I have told how a great daily is gotten out. The fourth floor of The Constitution building is the editorial and business office of the great right arm of the paper. The Weekly Constitution is entirely distinct from the daily, but both are under the direct control of the managing editor. The manager of the weekly department has several offices on the fourth floor and a large number of assistants. He is constantly attending to the details of the great mailing of nearly two hundred thousand names of the weekly edition. It is also his duty to superintend the work of the vast army of agents, nearly 10,000 in number, who are scattered all over the union. The managing editor of the entire group of the matter is the great chief of the editorial staff. He is also special master prepared expressly for the weekly alone. The weekly is made up complete early Monday morning, and for two days the two big presses in the basement are kept busy turning out the base-

I have endeavored to tell, briefly and succinctly, the story of how a great newspaper is made. It would take all of the columns of a paper the size of this one to explain the details of each man's duties—to tell exactly how each officer and employee of The

Constitution spends his day. What I have given is a sketch of the frame work, as it were; it requires over 200 people in The Constitution building—not to mention the thousands outside who contribute their share—to fill in this framework and make the paper the great Constitution that it is.

J. A. Oke.

FIRST FRUIT.

This Is the Name of a Famous Brand of Tobacco.

While everybody is complaining of hard times the Wilso-Seals Company is going ahead and prospering, saying a word, buying and selling tobacco, only one thing is that this enterprising, progressive firm received a carload of the famous brand "First Fruit" chewing tobacco. These were over 40,000 pounds, it is said, and was the largest shipment ever received by a grocery house in Atlanta. It came from Messrs. W. W. Wood & Co., of Winston, N. C. It will be sold at a price of one to two high grade goods, and wherever sold has a popularity that is second to none.

The Wilso-Seals Company know a good thing when they see it, and that is why they are the sole agency for this part of the country. They intend to place it in all retail stores, so the people can at once become familiar with it. They are sure that "First Fruit" will ever have a more successful run than "First Fruit" is now having. Its color, its flavor and taste commend it to every one who has ever tasted it. It must be remembered that the Wilso-Seals Company is one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in Georgia, and what they do is done on a large scale. The firm uses its new line of goods, and they are sure to make a great record, its gratifying alike to the proprietors, as well as to the public generally.

They are a combination of brains, push and lots of energy, commerce and industry, and a salesroom is 62 North Broad street.

Bishop Taylor's Appeal.

Bishop William Taylor, of Africa, has addressed the following letter to Secretary of State Gresham:

New York, June 14, 1803.—Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, State Department, Washington, D. C.:—Dear Sir:—I am glad to hear that you will allow me to call your attention to the enclosed "Liberian Appeal." You will probably have seen it. Our government bears no legal responsibility for the protection of Liberia. The Government of the United States extend over them a protecting shield against oppression. It would be seemly.

England's hands are tied by the fact that she appropriated about one hundred miles of the western coast of Liberia a few years ago. Now that France is laying claim to several three miles of their southeast coast, England can't interfere, if so disposed. Other nations are also claiming territory on the African territory, so that our government seems to be the only one in position to help Liberia.

which Liberia was expected to give up the Ivory Coast to France was submitted to the senate. It was within three days of adjournment that the senate voted for a postponement; but they did not directly reject it. Some of the leading men in the government were in favor of signing it rather than making a declaration of war, but great uncertainty as to harmonious relations was in the fact that France stipulated that if at any time Liberia should dispose of any part of the coast to any other government, all the French claims to the Liberian coast would be vitalized; so that France would make effect a mortgage on the coast of the Liberia. The French will all of the grain coast, which they now claim, and propose to cede in exchange for the Ivory

It mentions these facts, not noted in the printed document, that you may get the outer boundary lines of the subject. The Liberian government is weak, and cannot protect herself against foreign governments; but the Liberian republic is not a failure, and if not crushed by foreign nations, will yet make an honorable case for the possibilities of the negro nationality. As Methodist Episcopal bishop to Africa, I beg you to do what you can for Liberia, but I leave it to your better judgment as to methods of procedure.

(signed) **WILLIAM TAYLOR.**

White Lead at Mauck's, \$5 a 100.

AUGUST LEADS.

With Charleston in Second Place in the Race for the Pennant.

ATLANTA AGAIN DEFEATS NASHVILLE.

News and Gossip Throughout the League. Memphis Plays Her Next National League Game.

CLUBS	Played	Won	Lost	Per Cent
Augusta	30	16	14	.533
Charleston	30	17	13	.567
Memphis	30	17	13	.567
Savannah	30	17	13	.567
Atlanta	30	17	13	.567
Montgomery	30	17	13	.567
New Orleans	30	17	13	.567
Birmingham	30	17	13	.567
Chattanooga	30	17	13	.567
Mobile	30	17	13	.567
Nashville	30	17	13	.567

The game yesterday between Atlanta and Nashville resulted in a score of 13 to 4 in favor of Atlanta.

Atlanta was shut out the first four innings of the game and it began to look as if the Nashville would win, as at the end of the fourth inning the score stood 2 to 0 in favor of Nashville, but in the fifth Atlanta jumped on Keenan for two singles and a double and these, coupled with two bases on balls and two errors yielded Atlanta five runs and virtually won the game, as Nashville only made four runs all told.

Jack Keenan was in the box for Nashville and he did not pitch much of a game, as Atlanta made fifteen hits off him and three of these were for home runs. Deward pitched for Atlanta and pitched a good game, allowing only six scattering hits. He struck out one man and gave three bases on balls. The Nashville team played very well up to the fifth inning, not making an error up to that time, but in that one they made two very bad errors.

The Atlantas played a good game throughout, and if they play the same ball the rest of the season they will come out on top.

The features of the game were the home runs of Motz, Duffee and Murphy, of Atlanta, and Miller, of Nashville.

The Nashville team clearly demonstrated that they could not hope to play against Atlanta.

The game was opened by Ely, who went out from shortstop to first. Newman came up next and hit safely past third. Motz flew out to Miller and Newman was forced out at second by Duffee, retiring the side. Miller then came up for Nashville and flew out to Murray. Sommers struck out. O'Brien hit safe, but was left on first by Laroque's fly out to Duffee.

In the second inning Connor lined out a two-base hit. He went to third on a wild pitch and the Atlanta fans were confident that he would score, but Camp struck out and Murray hit to third base and Connor was put out at home plate while he was trying to get there on the play. Murphy flew out to Sommers. Nashville got a man to first on balls after one out, but he died there, as the two following men went out.

In the third Deward and Ely flew out to Miller and Newman went out from short to first. Only three men came up for Nashville in this inning and they went out as fast as they came.

In the fourth Atlanta could do nothing and Nashville started the fireworks in this way: O'Brien went to first on four balls and Laroque followed him with a single. They were both advanced a base by Bolin's sacrifice. Burke hit safe and O'Brien scored. Keenan came up next and he also hit safe, scoring Laroque. Setters fouled out to Murphy and Burke was forced out at third by Hoffer, retiring the side.

It seemed that Atlanta was only waiting for Nashville to start the run getting, for when they went to bat in the fifth five men crossed the plate.

Camp took first on balls. Murray hit safe. Murphy hit to shortstop and threw it to third to try to stop Camp, but he threw wild and there were three men on bases. Deward made a single and Camp and Murray scored. Ely took his base on balls. Newman then knocked a two-base hit, scoring Murphy, Deward and Ely. The next three men flew out.

In Nashville's half of the inning Miller took first on balls. Sommers hit to Ely who threw the ball to Connor in time to catch Miller and then Connor threw it to Motz, catching Sommers and making a pretty double play.

Atlanta added another run in the sixth inning on a hit by Camp, two bases on balls and a long flyout.

Three men for Nashville flew out. Atlanta made three more runs in the seventh. Motz came up to bat first and knocked the ball over the left field fence for a home run. Duffee was up next and he, not to be outdone by Motz, put the ball over the fence in the same place. Connor went out to Camp took his base on balls and Murray hit a single. Murphy flew out to right field and Camp scored.

Nashville made two runs this inning on a single by Keenan and a home run by Miller.

Atlanta added two in the eighth on two singles, two errors and a long fly out; two in the ninth on two hits, an error and a home run by Murphy. Nashville could do nothing more.

Letcher, who has been playing with Nashville, had to leave the team Friday night on account of the illness of his wife.

Following is the score:

ATLANTA	AB	R	H	E	A	E
Ely, ss.	4	3	2	3	0	0
Newman, 1b.	4	1	3	1	0	0
Motz, 1b.	4	1	3	1	0	0
Duffee, 3b.	4	1	3	1	0	0
Connor, 2b.	4	1	3	1	0	0
Camp, rf.	4	1	3	1	0	0
Murray, cf.	4	1	3	1	0	0
Murphy, c.	4	1	3	1	0	0
Deward, p.	4	1	3	1	0	0
Total	32	13	26	9	0	0

NASHVILLE	AB	R	H	E	A	E
Miller, cf.	4	0	0	4	0	1
Sommers, c.	4	0	0	4	0	1
O'Brien, 1b.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Laroque, 2b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Motz, rf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Bolin, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Burke, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Keenan, p.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Setters, ss.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hoffer, 1b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	0	0

Score by innings:
Atlanta.....0 0 0 5 1 3 2 2-13
Nashville.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0-4
Summary—Runs earned, Atlanta 3, Nashville 1; two-base hits, Newman, Connor; home runs, Motz, Duffee, Ely; errors, Miller, O'Brien, 1b.; by Deward 3; wild pitches, Keenan 1; struck out, by Deward 1, by Ely 1; sacrifice hits, Bolin 1, Connor 1, Uplre, Sheridan.

Charleston Wins Two Games.

Charleston, S. C., June 17.—(Special.)—Charleston and Mobile played their first afternoon game, commencing at 2:30 o'clock. The two games were played in 4 hours. There were 3,000 people at the park and the works, which were all Charleston's way, were lively and long continued. Gross and Suggen held the points for Charleston and Daniels and Trost for Mobile in the first game. In the second the batteries were Killeen and Suggen and Foreman and Flynn. It was a picnic throughout for the locals, although the Mobiles fought vigorously to the finish. Following are the scores of both games:
Charleston.....2 2 0 0 0 0 0-9, H. 16, E. 4.
Mobile.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2, H. 6, E. 4.
Summary—Runs earned, Charleston 9, Mobile 2; two-base hits—Whelock, Home run—McCarthy, first base on balls—Off Cross, 2; off Daniels, 2; Left on bases—Charleston, 3; Mobile, 5; Struck out—By Gross, 3; Daniels, 4; Sacrifice hits—Carney, Killeen, Stolen bases—Long, Wedgess, Suggen, Daniels, Miller and Strauss, of Mobile. Wild pitches—Cross, 1. Double plays—Daniels to Trost to Luttenberg.

Second game:
Charleston.....0 0 2 0 4 1 0 0-8, H. 13, E. 2.
Mobile.....0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0-3, H. 13, E. 2.
Summary—Runs earned—Charleston, 8; Mobile, 3; Two-base hits—Long, Carney, Killeen, Miller, Suggen, Daniels, 2; Home runs—McCarthy, first base on balls—Off Killeen.

leen, 3; Foreman, 6. Left on bases—Charleston, 7; Mobile, 12. Struck out—By Killeen, 3; Foreman, 4. Sacrifice hits—Hathfield, Killeen, Glick and Truby. Stolen bases—Daniels, 2; Miller, 2. Double play—Miller to Luttenberg. Umpire—Serad.

August 11, Montgomery 7.

Augusta, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—Elyven and several other men's favorite game, was the score of this afternoon's game and Montgomery came out at 2:30 o'clock. The game was very close and exciting and was won in the ninth inning, when the Dudes got a double, a single and a home run. Blackburn pitched the first seven innings for Augusta, but as the Dudes dropped on his head, he was put out. The game was won by the Dudes, who scored 11 runs to 7 for the home team. The following is the score:
Augusta.....2 0 0 0 3 1 1 4-11, H. 11, E. 3.
Montgomery.....1 0 0 0 2 4 0 0-7, H. 9, E. 3.
Summary—Runs earned—Augusta, 11; Montgomery, 7; Two-base hits—Ely, 2; Daniels, 2; Blackburn, 1; German, 2; Passed balls—Armstrong, 1. Bases on balls—Off Blackburn, 3; White, 4; Wild pitches—White, 1.

Savannah 5, New Orleans 1.

Savannah, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—Savannah defeated New Orleans for the third time this afternoon in the presence of about 1,000 people. It was the most game ever seen in Savannah. The fielding of both teams was of the phenomenal sort and sensational hitting was the order of the day. George Manning and Cross carried off the honors for the home team and Ross and Camp for the visitors. The work of both batteries was excellent. Petty allowed only three hits, while Hurley gave him perfect support behind the bat. Butler, although he had pitched a fine game and kept the hits well scattered. Butler, of last year's Macons, played center field for the visitors.

Score by innings:
Savannah.....0 0 1 3 0 0 0 1-5, H. 11, E. 1.
New Orleans.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1, H. 5, E. 3.
Batteries—Petty and Hurley, Bailey and Jantzen.

Summary—Runs earned, Savannah 5, New Orleans 1; two-base hits, Nichol; home run, McGarr; double plays, George, Kinsler; errors, Butler, 2; Left on base, 1; Struck out, by Petty 2, by Bailey 2.

Birmingham Shut Out.

Macon, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—Macon shut Birmingham out today by a score of 12 to 0. Score by innings:
Macon.....1 0 4 5 0 0 0 0-12
Birmingham.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0, H. 0, E. 3.
Batteries—Macon, 2; Birmingham, 5. Two-base hits—Fields, Twitchell 2, Earle. Three-base hits—Shannon. Double plays—Macon, 2; Birmingham, 1. Bases on balls—Off Welch, 5; off Clausen, 1. Hit by pitcher—Welch, 1. Struck out—By Clausen, 2. Wild pitches—Welch, 1. Errors—Clausen, 1; Fields, 1; Earle, 1. Umpire—Forster.

N. A. C.'s 10, "Techs" 9.

The N. A. C's and the Techs played an eleven-inning game at Grant park and the N. A. C's were victorious after a hard battle. The winning run was made by Laird's three-base drive when a man was on base. The N. A. C's have played better than they have in a long time and are the champions of Atlanta. The score was:
N. A. C's.....1 0 2 1 0 2 0 1 0 0-10
Summary—Home run—Howard. Three-base hits—Kimball, Laird and Hunter. Two-base hits—Laird, Howard and Jones.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Boston.—The baseball game between the Boston and Brooklyn clubs was postponed on account of the rain.

At New York.—New York 5, hits 8, errors 2. Washington 3, hits 3, errors 1. Baltimore 4, hits 3, errors 3. Batteries—Baltimore and Doyle; Meakin and Farrell.

At Philadelphia.—Fortteen innings were played. Philadelphia 6, hits 9, errors 3. Baltimore 4, hits 10, errors 3. Batteries—Carney and Clements; Hawkes and Robinson.

At Cleveland.—Cleveland 7, hits 9, errors 3. Batteries—Killeen and Miller; Young and Zimmer.

MEMPHIS MONDAY.

Atlanta Will Tackle the Ex-Leaders Then and Will Try to Down Them.

Monday the Atlantas will play the first of a series of three games with Memphis, the ex-leaders and one of the strongest teams in the league. Memphis led the league in some time and has only begun to come down in the last week. These games will undoubtedly be the best that will be seen in the grounds this year, as when the Atlantas played the team in Memphis they split even, each winning one game. Manager Murray says he thinks he can win at least two of the three games that are to be played here, though he will not have an easy time doing it, for the Memphians play good ball and are not to be sneezed at.

The teams and positions will be given in tomorrow's paper.

MORELLO WON THE DERBY.

But It Was Because Boundless Was Badly Misplaced.

Chicago, June 17.—The great Morello won the Chicago derby today in the presence of 12,000 people. The Hawthorne track was as fast as it gets in midsummer, the weather perfect and all the conditions for the race favorable. The time—2:10—is faster by three seconds than the distance, one mile and a quarter, has ever been covered on this sandy path. Of the eight horses named last night to start, only three were scratched, including Edward Corrigan's Joe Murphy. Morello was made favorite in the betting at odds of one to four, while there was considerable betting on Boundless at four and a half to one. The others had little backing, except in the place betting. Morello was loudly cheered when he appeared on the track. Starter Chinn's flag fell the first time, the start being good. Ingomar had a slight advantage, with Morello and Boundless in the rear. Kuhn soon took Boundless in front and the colt was leading by a length at the stand. There was a slight run in this to the quarter, the pace being quite lively. The crowd was intensely interested and there were excited shouts for Boundless, the leader.

Nearing the half, however, Kuhn, on Boundless, held the colt back into the bunch and Morello at one touch of the spurs moved up from his place to second. He checked as soon as he was well lapped on the leader, Ingomar. Then Kuhn, who rode like a crazy boy, shot Boundless forward once more and kept leading by a length at the three-quarter and running apart from the others and next to the outer rail. From that out the race was between Morello and Boundless, the latter was leading by a neck after they had rounded into the stretch, but Morello passed him and won under a strong pull by a length and a half. Boundless swerved and was badly handled near the finish, but beat Ingomar by a length and a half. It was the general opinion that had Boundless had a capable jockey Morello would have been fired considerably to win. The third race, the Chicago derby, \$5,000 added, \$750 to the winner, \$250 to the runner-up and a quarter. Morello, 112, Miller, one to four, won under a double pull by a length and a half; Boundless, 122, Kuhn, four and a half to one, second by four lengths; Ingomar, 122, J. C. Jones, five to one, third by ten lengths. The King, 122, Penny, twenty to one; Henry Young, 122, Covington, twenty to one, also started. Time, 2:10. Quarters—25-1-2, 50-1-2, 1:07, 1:43-1-2, 2:10.

CAUGHT A BAD CONVICT.

Wiley Harper from the Georgia Penitentiary Caught in South Carolina.

Chief of Police E. G. Rose, of Anderson, having in custody Wiley Harper, an escaped convict from Georgia.

Harper escaped from the convict camp of Captain Tom James, near Augusta, several months ago, and wandered to South Carolina, where the vigilant chief of police caught him. Chief Rose communicated with the Georgia authorities and stated that Harper was badly wanted in here and that yesterday he brought him here and turned him over to Captain James. The negro was lodged at police headquarters until last night, when he was sent back to the convict camp from which he escaped. Harper says he was a free man when he simply walked away, his progress unimpeded by any guards.

Rose set \$100 for his escape.

BOY'S DEATH.

That Lovable Christian Lady Passed Away Yesterday Afternoon.

Mrs. N. R. Fowler, after an illness of several days, passed away at her home in this city yesterday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Fowler was a lovely Christian lady and was greatly endeared to every one who knew her. Her life was one of piety and devotion. When she was a child she walked with steadfast trust in the steps of her Redeemer.

Her death was one of Christian triumph and exaltation. Her reliance upon the promises of her Master was childlike to the last and without a murmur she entered the dark valley of the shadow of death.

The dear earth has lost one of its best women, and the society in which she lived a priceless ornament, a corresponding gain has been recorded in heaven and her joy will hereafter be undimmed with that of the angels.

The funeral arrangements have not as yet been completed, but the funeral will probably occur from the First Methodist church tomorrow morning.

Mayor McDonough's Fall.

Savannah, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—Driving the horse on Thursday night, Mayor McDonough walked out of his second-story window at his home, falling to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet. The mayor had retired for the night, and his family was asleep. He was wearing a nightgown and was holding a glass of beer. He fell on his back and was unable to get up. He was taken to the hospital and is now recovering.

Edna.

Our darling has gone and left us, Yes, gone so far away; This world is not for us, For such a pure one to stay. Of course we miss our darling, How could we help it, I pray! Though we are in this wicked world And she is where angels stay.

We did love this little one, She was so pure and fair, Her smile was like a sunbeam, And golden curls her hair. She never caused a troubled heart, She never gave us pain; Oh! my heart is too full to tell it all, That we will never see again.

It's wrong to weep for happy ones, But how could we keep back tears For our little bright-eyed darling? Why we must be content; We'll never forget the loved one, Though she's with that lovely thing Where no sorrow ever comes; Peace be her angelic song.

Fond mother, cease your weeping, Kind father and sisters dear, You know your loved one is happier, For angels can't stay here. But try and meet your loved one Away in the heaven above, Where no sorrow, pain or care comes, For everything is love.

Our Father knows what is best to do, And the loved ones He has sent; If he chooses to call them away from us, Why we must be content; For some day we'll be called away, He knows just what's the best—Oh! my heart is too full to tell it all, Our Father knows the rest.

MAUD WHITE.

THE ROADS DEBTS. A CITY'S CLUB LIFE.

The Atlanta and Florida's Indebtedness Reviewed by the Commissioners.

THE REPORT OF MR. MOYERS FILED.

In Which He Shows a Complete and Accurate Statement of the Money the Atlanta and Florida Owes.

Special Master in Chancery W. T. Moyers, who was appointed by Judge Marshall J. Clarke to adjudicate the accounts of the creditors of the Atlanta and Florida, filed his report with the judge yesterday.

The special master's report covers twenty-four pages, and makes very interesting reading. The hearing of all the claims, the reading of the voluminous evidence in the entire case, and the adjudication of the various claims have occupied the attention of Mr. W. T. Moyers for just twenty-four days even.

While the report of Mr. Moyers has disposed of the entire \$100,000 now in the hands of the court, he was modest enough not to set any particular sum as his own remuneration in the matter, but leaves it entirely to the judge to settle. When the Atlanta and Florida railroad was sold it was with the provision that it should not be sold for less than \$500,000, and that one hundred thousand of that amount should be paid in cash.

The amount paid in has already been consumed by the anxious creditors and orders for the remaining claims have been issued on the purchaser of the road, Mr. Duthen, subject to the approval of Judge Clarke.

An interesting award is that to Messrs. Payne & Tye and Captain Harry Jackson, attorneys for the road. To these gentlemen the special master gives \$25,000. The award which gives \$25,000 as attorney fees gives \$15,000 to Messrs. Payne & Tye and \$10,000 to Captain Jackson.

The award gives Dan Rountree \$2,830, to C. H. Black, \$1,842.

T. W. M. Garrett, receiver of the road, who has done such excellent work for the road, and to whose efforts and ability the present excellent condition of the road is due, was awarded something like \$8,000. The commissioner's report is one of the most thorough and exhaustive that has ever been filed in the courts of Fulton county. The commissioner enumerates and itemizes the debts of the road in a most faithful manner, naming parties to whom the road is indebted and the amount due each creditor.

Among the creditors are the Southern Railway and Equipment Company, \$2,396.68, due for the use of one hundred cars for four months; the Atlanta Trust and Banking company, \$445.48; C. J. Simpson, \$229.92; C. D. Finley, supplies, \$315.14; receiver of the Richmond and Danville railroad, \$3,416.75; Western Union Telegraph company, \$974.45; W. L. Hauser, for miles killed, \$200; receiver's account, \$113.84.

There were bills for coal supplies, for the running of the road, due various parties in Atlanta and also for truckage due to other roads in Atlanta.

Besides these there were bills of various amounts due parties here. The Atlanta Cotton Seed Oil mill was owed for oil which had been used by the road and necessary for the running of a railroad line.

The master gave as the indebtedness of the road to each county through which it runs or taxes for the years 1891-92 and 1892-93. These debts are due the counties of Houston, Fayette, Monroe, Fulton, Union, Crawford, Spaulding and Pike; also to the towns and cities of Port Valley, Fayetteville, and others.

Then there were claims due various parties for the right of way, which has been allowed. This, like the taxes due to different counties, runs away up into the thousands.

One of the biggest items in the report is that of the three railroad companies for truckage over their lines and for cars used. The report is in the judgment all go upon the record.

Of the \$100,000 received from the sale of the road the award by Mr. Moyers has been more than consumed.

The report is one of the most able and thorough that has ever been filed with Judge Tanner, and the most peculiar part of it is the charges of Mr. Moyers. He makes bold to say that the court pay him what is just and right.

DEATH OF MRS. N. R. FOWLER.

That Lovable Christian Lady Passed Away Yesterday Afternoon.

Mrs. N. R. Fowler, after an illness of several days, passed away at her home in this city yesterday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Fowler was a lovely Christian lady and was greatly endeared to every one who knew her. Her life was one of piety and devotion. When she was a child she walked with steadfast trust in the steps of her Redeemer.

Her death was one of Christian triumph and exaltation. Her reliance upon the promises of her Master was childlike to the last and without a murmur she entered the dark valley of the shadow of death.

The dear earth has lost one of its best women, and the society in which she lived a priceless ornament, a corresponding gain has been recorded in heaven and her joy will hereafter be undimmed with that of the angels.

The funeral arrangements have not as yet been completed, but the funeral will probably occur from the First Methodist church tomorrow morning.

Mayor McDonough's Fall.

Savannah, Ga., June 17.—(Special.)—Driving the horse on Thursday night, Mayor McDonough walked out of his second-story window at his home, falling to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet. The mayor had retired for the night, and his family was asleep. He was wearing a nightgown and was holding a glass of beer. He fell on his back and was unable to get up. He was taken to the hospital and is now recovering.

Edna.

Our darling has gone and left us, Yes, gone so far away; This world is not for us, For such a pure one to stay. Of course we miss our darling, How could we help it, I pray! Though we are in this wicked world And she is where angels stay.

We did love this little one, She was so pure and fair, Her smile was like a sunbeam, And golden curls her hair. She never caused a troubled heart, She never gave us pain; Oh! my heart is too full to tell it all, That we will never see again.

It's wrong to weep for happy ones, But how could we keep back tears For our little bright-eyed darling? Why we must be content; We'll never forget the loved one, Though she's with that lovely thing Where no sorrow ever comes; Peace be her angelic song.

Fond mother, cease your weeping, Kind father and sisters dear, You know your loved one is happier, For angels can't stay here. But try and meet your loved one Away in the heaven above, Where no sorrow, pain or care comes, For everything is love.

Our Father knows what is best to do, And the loved ones He has sent; If he chooses to call them away from us, Why we must be content; For some day we'll be called away, He knows just what's the best—Oh! my heart is too full to tell it all, Our Father knows the rest.

MAUD WHITE.

All About the Organized Society of Atlanta, Past and Present.

JUST LATELY HAVE CLUBS BEEN BUILT.

Atlanta Was Too Busy in Her Early Days to Cultivate the Club Spirit—Some Splendid Buildings Now.

Until recent years Atlanta has not had the reputation of being much of a club city.

"The old town is too busy growing to stop long enough to crack a bottle of wine at the club" is a remark one often heard in days gone by with reference to the Gate City of the south. This remark certainly could very well apply in those days, for here in a city that sprang up from the ruins of war the pluckiest people that ever inhabited effort to build up a splendid municipality were ever at work in their different lines of business for the good of the town, and it was no wonder that in such a sea-

son as this the club spirit did not run high in Atlanta.

But now that the city has come to be a great and thriving center; now that she is a metropolis of the south, of course, it is but natural that her citizens, with the wealth of all these years, have begun to turn their attention more to the pleasures of life, and during the last decade clubs of splendid proportions and brilliant appointments have sprung up on almost every street.

Of course, there were clubs even in the early days of Atlanta, but they were in the club in the peculiar sense of the term that modern construction has defined. The old Fulton was a most worthy organization, but it was not a club in the modern sense of the word, too, which soon passed out of existence, for, as has already been stated, the club spirit was by no means the ruling spirit in the early days of Atlanta.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

BARGAINS BARGAINS

WE ARE GOING TO MOVE

Every dollar's worth of surplus stock by July 1st, if Low Prices will do the work. You may well call this a SLAUGHTER SALE for the insignificant prices placed on all classes of Seasonable Merchandise, means almost giving them away. We guarantee you one dollar and fifty cents' worth of goods for every dollar invested.

Wash Fabrics.

Monday morning between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock we will sell 5,000 yards American figured Challies at 3c a yard. 10,000 yards Dress Ginghams, the usual 10c and 12 1/2c kind, at 5c a yard. 120 pieces 26-inch imported Crepe Novelty Suitings at 11 1/2c, worth 25c. 5,000 yards Pineapple Tissues, worth 15c, at only 8c a yard. 100 pieces 36-inch Scotch Cambrics, lovely styles and well worth 20c, at only 12 1/2c a yard. 3,000 yards genuine imported Zephyr Ginghams, worth 35c, at 14c a yard. 2,000 yards Eplingline Suitings at 9c a yard. Two cases new styles French Percales at 9c a yard. 2,000 yards Dress Prints at 3 1/2c a yard.

White Goods.

2,000 yards short lengths very Sheer India Linen at 9c, worth 20c. 5,000 yds. white Plaid Lawns, worth 12 1/2c, Monday 6 1/2c a yard. 2,000 yards white Corded Muslin, usual price 10c, grand special at 3 1/2c a yard. 5,000 yards book fold Check Nainsook, worth double the price, at 5c a yard.

Wash Goods Remnants.

We have thrown out all remnants and short ends of Ginghams, Batiste, Tissues, Lawns, etc., on center counters and made two lots of them. Lot No. 1 includes all the remnants that were 7 1/2c, 8 1/2c and 10c a yard, now 5c. Lot No. 2 embraces those goods that sold in the piece at 12 1/2c, 15c and 20c a yard, now 7 1/2c a yard.

Specials in Notions.

Velveten Skirt Braid at 8c bunch. Goff's Braid at 6c bunch. Hat Pins at 1c each. Little Prince Hair Curlers at 9c each. Steel Hair Pins at 4c box. Extra quality Pearl Buttons at 4c dozen. American Hair Pins at 1c paper. Fancy Stick Pins at 3c each. Solid back, pure English bristle Hair Brushes at 25c each. Real bristle, solid back Tooth Brush at 1c each. Imperial Ammonia at 8c bottle. Colgate's Violet Water at 25c bottle. Crapapple Extract at 25c ounce. Hooks and Eyes at 2c card. Whalebone Casing at 2c yard. Warner's Corset Shields at 9c pair. Cotton Tape 2c Roll.

Books, Books.

30 different titles, including Dickens complete works at 7c each. 1,000 50c books, including Bill Nye's works, Peck's Fun, and many others, at 20c at 14c each.

Linens.

Housekeepers should embrace this opportunity. 19 pieces 68-inch double satin Damask, full bleached, never offered under \$1 a yard; our price, 73c. 200 dozen extra heavy and large double huck Towels, worth 20c, now 12 1/2c each. 10 pieces 68-inch half-bleached German Table Damask, worth 75c, Monday 42 1/2c a yard. 100 genuine Marseilles Quilts, worth \$4.50, will be yours at \$1.98 each. 1,000 tied-fringe, heavy, satin damask Towels, worth 35c, now 21c each.

Domestics.

2,000 yards Fruit of the Loom 4-4 Bleaching, Monday only, at 8c a yard.

Hosiery.

200 dozen ladies' fast black Hose, the best on earth for the money—25c a pair. 100 dozen ladies' fast black Ethiopian dye, Hose, worth 25c, yours at 19c a pair. 150 doz. misses and children's tans, cardinal and fast black Hose, plain and all styles ribbed, only 25c a pair. 60 dozen men's Maco cotton Half Hose, tans, slate and mode, only 12 1/2c a pair. 50 dozen gents' fast black Half Hose, worth 40c, sold by us now at 25c a pair.

Handkerchiefs.

200 dozen ladies' embroidered and plain white, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 12 1/2c, Monday 5c each. One lot ladies and gents' fine linen Handkerchiefs, all styles, some in lot worth as high as 35c and nothing less than 25c, grand lot Monday at 19c each.

Embroideries.

A lot of fine Cambric, Mull and Jaconet Embroideries, worth 25 to 60c, special at 19c a yard.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT

Baby Carriages.

A new department. Bought for much less than value. Styles the newest. See our great leader for \$5. For this week we offer all infants' Baskets, Caps, long Dresses, short Dresses, Skirts, flannel and cashmere Wrappers, Bath Robes, etc., at actual cost. Last week of this great sale.

Japanese and Oriental Department.

300 new Jap. Grate Screens, worth \$1, for 25c. Figured China Silks, for draperies, to be closed out Monday; new styles, worth a dollar, for 49c. Japanese Parasols and Lanterns to be closed out. Japanese Screens, worth \$5, will be sold Monday at \$3. Sale of office and ladies' work Baskets, this week at 98c; worth three or four times our price.

Hammocks.

New department, which we intend to make a great success by our low prices. 50 genuine Mexican Hammocks, high colors, worth \$1.50, for 79c.

Colored Dress Goods.

Here your dollar will go further than anywhere else. 10 pieces 36-inch all wool Navy Blue Storm Serge, 25c a yard. 8 pieces English Twill Blue Serge 49c. 18 pieces Navy Blue Hop Sacking, all wool, 59c. Surah Serges, 42 inches wide, 65c a yard. Sail Cloths, 54 inches wide, all shades, \$1.19 a yard. Hop Sackings, plain and changeable weaves, \$1.25. 3,000 yards half wool Challies now 15c. 65 pieces Satin Stripe Albatros, fancies, worth 50c, yours at 25c a yard. 40 pieces genuine French Challies, light and dark grounds, 43c a yard. 28 pieces French Crocodile Crepes, were 85c, now yours at 50c.

Silks.

Special reduction in everything. Remnants and short ends just one-fourth price. 100 pieces new Plaid Taffeta Silks, Monday 89c. Big lot fine Dress China Silks, all the choicest styles of the season, worth \$1, yours now 50c. 27-inch black Waterproof China Silk, only 75c a yard. We have a lot of black Dress Silks, in lengths of 15 to 18 1/2 yard, suitable for a nice dress, which we offer tomorrow at half price.

World's Fair and Traveling Hats.

New ideas in small Hats, of most approved styles. 50 trimmed Hats, worth \$5, for \$1.95. Our grand 15c sale of untrimmed Hats and Bonnets. Fine Leghorn Hats, open work, large size, worth \$1.50. Chip and Milan Hats and Bonnets, worth \$1 and \$1.50. Fine Sailor Hats, your choice for 15c. Nearly 5,000 Hats have been bought for this great sale.

Black Goods.

All wool black Hop Sacking, 40 inches wide, 59c. Black imported steam shrunk Habit Cloth, full 54 inches wide, \$1. Black Storm Serge, all wool, 40 inches wide, 48c. 17 pieces black Albatross, Tamise and Nun's Veiling, Monday 50c, worth nearly double. 300 remnants of Black Goods, 2 to 9 yard lengths, just one-half price.

Men's Furnishings.

Men's fine Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, was \$2, now 50c per garment. Men's genuine English Lisle Thread Shirts, \$1 grade, at 45c each. Men's Negligee Shirts, have never sold under \$2, at \$1 each. Men's Pique and Madras bosom Shirts, \$1 grade, at 39c each. Men's washable Four-in-Hand Ties, 19c each. Men's Silk Bows 10c, worth 25c. Ladies' Ribbed Vests 5c. Ladies' fine white Ribbed Vests at 12c, worth 25c.

Ladies' Waists and Suits.

100 dozen Ladies' French Percale Shirt Waists, with ruffled front, light and dark colors, at 38c, regular price 75c. Ladies' Silk Shirt Waists, in colors and blacks, at \$3.90, reduced from \$7.50. 50 Ladies' white Shirt Waist, with embroidery and ruffled fronts, at 97c; they are really worth \$2.00. 150 Eton Blazer Suits at \$2.20; they have been marked down from \$7.50. One lot of Eton Suits in black and colors at \$4.90; can't be equaled anywhere for less than \$12.50. Eton Suits that were \$20 to \$30 are now \$10 per suit. 150 Ladies' French Percale Suits, neatly made up, just the thing for summer wear, at \$1.75 per suit. One lot Outing Suits at \$3, worth \$8.

Shoes.

All low cut Shoes have gone down, down in prices. Ladies' Oxfords, patent tip, worth \$1.25, now 75c. Ladies' Oxfords, common sense, worth \$1.25, now 75c. Ladies' Tan Oxfords, worth \$2, now \$1.25. Ladies' Tan Oxfords, worth \$2.50, now \$1.50. Misses Tan Oxfords, spring heel, 12 to 2, were \$2, now \$1.25. Child's Tan Oxfords, spring heel with tip, 5 to 8, 75c; 8 1/2 to 11, \$1. Men's Southern Tie, Dongola Kid, at \$1.85. Men's Prince Alberts at \$1.85 worth \$2.75. Men's Calf Shoes in Bals and Congress \$2.50, worth \$4. Men's Tan Bluchers at \$4, worth \$6. We are the people on shoes.

Muslin Underwear Bargains.

One lot Ladies' Gowns, tucked yoke and full sleeves, all sizes, 75c. One lot of hand embroidered Chemise, worth \$1, at 69c. 10 dozen slightly soiled Cambric Corset Covers 50c. 12 dozen Ladies' Muslin Skirts with dainty edge of Embroidery at 89c. Another lot Ladies' Drawers, with deep flounce embroidery and cluster tucks, 50c. One lot Ladies' fine fast black Satine Skirts, with ruffles of colored embroidery, real value \$2.25, special next week at \$1.39. One lot of Ladies' Gowns, V neck with turned Collars, yoke of embroidery, special sale \$1.50. One lot plain Muslin Gowns, for Girls from 10 to 16, at 39c.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

CARPETS—CARPETS

Within the next ten days, we have got to sell the goods, whether we make the money or not, for the benefit of our customers we are going to sell everything in the way of Carpets, Rugs, etc., at actual cost, in order to reduce the stock by July 1st. Slaughtering all our fine Irish-point Brussels Net Tambours and Egyptian Lace Carpets at positively less than factory cost.

\$15 will buy our \$25 Curtains. \$11.50 will buy our \$20 Curtains. \$15 Curtains only \$8.40. \$12.50 Curtains only \$7.80. \$10 Curtains only \$5 and \$6. \$7 Curtains only \$3.50 and \$4.

150 pair Nottingham Lace Curtains only 50c a pair. 75 pair Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, \$1 a pair. A complete stock of Portiere Curtains to be sold at factory cost.

\$20 Portieres only \$12 a pair. \$18 Portieres only \$9.60 a pair. \$11 Portieres only \$6.90 a pair. \$7 Portieres only \$4.20 a pair. \$6 Portieres only \$3.30 a pair. These are all rare bargains and you cannot afford to miss them. A big lot of Ingrain Art Squares, all sizes, to sell at 70c on the dollar. Remember we are headquarters for Awnings. Don't place your order until you see us. Mosquito Nets, all styles and size, put up on short notice.

SIMON & FROHSIN.

43 WHITEHALL STREET.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

At Reduced Prices Previous to Taking Stock.

Underwear.

Ladies' Ribbed Lisle Vests, Silk Finished and Silk Taped Neck and Sleeves, worth 35c, at Ladies' extra fine Imported Lisle Vest, Square or V shaped neck, were 50c, at 39c. Ladies and Children's Ribbed Union Suits, unbleached or White Lisle Thread, high or low neck, were 75c, at 59c. Infants' Ribbed Lisle Wrappers, long sleeves or low-neck no sleeves, were 25c. Men's French Balbriggan and Gauze Shirts, were 25c. Men's Black and Gray Mixed Balbriggan Shirts, also Balbriggan or Pepper Jeans Drawers, worth 35c. Men's Imported Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, French Neck and Pearl Buttons, also in colors, worth 75c. Men's Checked Nainsook Shirts and Drawers, were 60c each. Men's Challenge Drawers, made out of best quality Pepperel Jeans, double seats with elastic anklets, or with tape and buttons, reduced to 45c. Men's Seamless Half Hose, Hermsdorf's Fast Black, double heel and toe. Men's Fine Gauge Half Hose, Full Regular Made, Hermsdorf's Fast Black and Tan Colors, were 25c. Men's Fast Black and Colored Half Hose, Silk Embroidered, also French Lisle Half Hose, were 40c. Children's Hose, Full Regular Made, double heel and toe, Cardinal, Tan and Black. Infants' Half Hose and Three-quarter Hose in Black and Colors, reduced to 15c. Children's Tan Silk Hose, all sizes, were 75c.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, seamless, double heel and toe, worth 20c. Ladies' Hermsdorf's Fast Black, 40-Gauge Richelieu ribbed Hose, worth 40c. Ladies' French Lisle Hose, Fast Black and 12 1-2c 25c. Within the next ten days, we have got to sell the goods, whether we make the money or not, for the benefit of our customers we are going to sell everything in the way of Carpets, Rugs, etc., at actual cost, in order to reduce the stock by July 1st. Slaughtering all our fine Irish-point Brussels Net Tambours and Egyptian Lace Carpets at positively less than factory cost.

Leather Colors, Plain and Richelieu Ribbed, worth 50c, 33c.

Gloves.

Chamois Kid Gloves, with large buttons and color-embroidered, also Musquetaires. Silk Gloves, black and colors, with Gauntlets. Silk Gloves, with Kayser's double finger tips, warranted not to wear out. All Silk Jersey Mitts were 25c, reduced to 19c. Fine Milanese Silk Mitts, very heavy, were 75c, 50c.

Umbrellas.

Silk Gloria Umbrellas, with natural sticks, worth \$1.25, at 85c. Ladies' navy and red Gloria Umbrellas, natural handles. Ostrich Feather Fans, black and gray, were \$1.25 and \$1, 75c.

Corsets.

Ladies' Ventilated Summer Corsets. Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets. C.B. Fast Black Ventilator Summer Corsets, worth \$1.50, \$1.00.

Shirt Waists.

Ladies' Percale Shirt Waists, pleated front and back, 37c. Ladies' Fast Black Satcen Skirts, with Ruffle, 65c. Ladies' Silk Mohair Skirts with Ruffles, worth \$2.00, \$1.25.

Men's Furnishings.

Negligee Shirts, laundered, Collar and Cuffs attached, striped and solid pink and blue, were \$1.00, 75c. Men's Shirts with Puff Bosoms, in plain, dotted, Swiss or colored stripes, 41c. Men's Fine Silk Neckwear in latest shapes; Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Bows, 22c. One lot Silk Windsor Ties, figured and solid colors, many of them worth 25c, choice 10c. Men's Nightshirts, full length, good quality muslin, nicely embroidered, worth 75c, 47c.

The New Yost Writing Machine

The latest production of Mr. Yost, the perfecter of the Remington and inventor of the Caligraph.

It uses no ribbon and prints direct from steel type. The easiest to learn to operate; the most beautiful work, and we can furnish hundreds of testimonials as to its durability.

For full particulars and terms of sale write to or call on

J. W. FIELDER & CO., 36 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. May 21-d 5t sun

Atlanta Made Carriages



UNEQUALED FOR STYLE, COMFORT, DURABILITY

JOHN M. SMITH

122 Wheat Street.

THE STATE IN A DAY.

How The Constitution Was at Every Precinct in the State.

UNPRECEDENTED PIECE OF ENTERPRISE

By Which The Constitution Published the Day After the Last Election the Detailed Vote of Every County in Georgia.

The most remarkable news feat ever performed by a southern newspaper and, as far as is concerned, a feat never excelled by any newspaper, was The Constitution's work on the 5th of October, 1892, the day of the state election for governor, statehouse officers and a general assembly.

No state election for twenty years had been watched with as much interest as that from the fact that it was the first time in more than two decades that the democratic nominees were confronted with anything like serious opposition.

Before then all state elections had come and gone attracting but little attention. When the state democratic convention had met and acted interest subsided and the election was nothing more than a perfunctory event, being simply a question of majority and a very large democratic majority at that. The democratic nominees really having had no opposition at all only in name and none in reality.

But the sudden rise of the third party movement in Georgia, culminating as it did in a thorough state organization with the nomination of a full state ticket and candidates for the legislature in opposition to the democratic nominees in every county in the state, centered unusual interest in the state election. For weeks before the election it became evident that in some parts of the state the opposition was much more formidable than had at first been contemplated. The third party nominees for governor, Hon. W. L. Peek, entered on an active campaign and the third party nominees for statehouse officers took the stump in every section of the state. The third party candidates for the legislature were particularly active in all the counties of the state, and, to add to the strength of the new opposition party, Tom Watson was making his last stand in his fight for life in the teeth of death.

The democratic authorities and nominees buckled on their armor and went to the field prepared to fight the stormiest battle that Georgia had seen since the days of reconstruction. Governor Northen took the stump, as did almost every prominent democratic candidate in the state. A thorough organization was effected through the state committee, and, panoplied like warriors of old, the cohorts of the democracy in glittering regalia for the battle field, marched to the front to fight the most glorious victory that ever crowned the triumphant democracy of Georgia.

The third party were loud in their claims, and while the democracy believed there was no doubt as to their defeating the opposition, they were not satisfied until after the battle of ballots had been fought.

Every eye in the state was turned to the ballot boxes on the day of the election. Everybody wanted to know how Georgia had gone.

Where was the newspaper that would do the unprecedented work of collecting the news from 2,000 polling precincts in the state, compile the returns and give on the morning after the election the detailed vote of Georgia for governor, statehouse officers and for every member of the general assembly?

The people were interested and the people did not want to wait for the returns a day longer than was absolutely necessary for them to secure the information.

The Constitution undertook the work of presenting on the morning after the election the detailed returns from every county in Georgia.

There are 137 counties in the state, many of them remote from railroad connection. In some counties as many as twenty-five or thirty militia districts had to be covered, every one of which were remote from railroad or telegraph communication.

The ballot boxes of some of the precincts were from thirty to forty miles from the nearest telegraph office. By a thorough organization every ballot box in the state was put under the direction of a careful correspondent. Every county in the state was appointed and every correspondent in the state assumed the work of collecting the returns from his county and forwarding them by wire to the correspondent in charge of his county or to Atlanta.

In many instances wild horseback rides over the mountains and through the pine forests of south Georgia in distances ranging from ten to forty miles in the dead hours of the night were made to reach the nearest telegraph office in time to get the message to Atlanta before morning. Every telegraph operator in the state, whose office was necessary for the prompt transmission of the reports, by special arrangement with the Constitution, set at his key until every report expected at his office was in. At every railway office in the state operators remained at their posts until their keys were cleared of the messages passing from one wire to another on their way to Atlanta.

It took more than one thousand special messengers to gather the report, and the work was done with unprecedented precision. Away down the coast in southeast Georgia a messenger in the collection of the reports along the islands had to ride thirty miles at midnight in a special stage chartered for the purpose. His nearest telegraph office was eight miles in the country. He made the trip in good time; covered his thirty miles at night on the wild rivers through which he had to pass and found his special telegraph operator waiting for him at 4 o'clock in the morning. In twenty minutes afterwards his returns were in Atlanta and a short while afterwards were being read by eager subscribers to The Constitution.

In brief, The Constitution announced on the morning after the election the complete result of the election of the governor, statehouse officers and members of the general assembly, heading its two pages of telegrams with the following display, giving the majority of the democratic nominee for governor, Mr. Northen, over the third party candidate, Mr. Peek.

70,555.

Confirming the Result.

It is almost incredible to believe in collecting the returns from two thousand precincts where the vote in no single county was completed before 6 o'clock at night and where the work of compilation could not possibly begin until after dark, that The Constitution should have published next morning within a few hundred words the announcement of the democratic majority.

Nobody believed that the work could be accomplished and those who had the utmost faith in The Constitution's enterprise thought that the result of its work would be marvellous if it came within fifteen or twenty thousand of the actual majority in its report, so hurriedly prepared and collected under such adverse circumstances.

Yet when the general assembly convened a few weeks afterwards and proceeded to

canvass the official returns of the state and declare the vote the most astonishing and marvelous evidence of the accuracy of The Constitution's report was discovered. Both branches of the general assembly had assembled in joint session. A huge basket containing the sealed official returns from every county in the state was brought in and placed before the speaker's desk. One after another the certified envelopes were opened and the record of the vote announced in the stentorian voice of Secretary Bill Harris, of the senate, or Clerk Mark Harden, of the house.

Soon the reports from every county were in. Then the work of adding the long list of figures in the vote of each county and statehouse officers began. The vote of each candidate being ascertained, that of Colonel Peek was subtracted from his victorious democratic competitor and in a few minutes the result was announced. The democratic nominee for governor, Mr. Northen, was declared elected by a majority of 70,555.

Thus in the biggest vote ever cast in Georgia The Constitution had on the morning after the election given the people of Georgia almost the exact figures as those named by the general assembly in its count of the certified returns.

Its Effect on the Country.

Georgia being one of the few October states to act and the presidential election following so soon, the eyes of the whole country were turned this way. Every newspaper in America wanted to know just how Georgia had gone. If the democratic majority had fallen off it would have been argued as an unmistakable evidence of republican gains by republican newspapers. If no opposition at all only in name and none in reality, the democratic papers would urge with great effect as an evidence of the fact that the democratic tide was turning to presidential victory.

The Associated Press asked The Constitution for its report of the result and every republican newspaper in the country contained next morning the announcement of The Constitution's work in receiving the returns from every county in the state and giving the official democratic majority.

It allowed no time for the republicans to haggle over the returns and claim that the delay in the count of the vote was an error on the part of the democracy. The announcement of the result to suit themselves. It gave the democrats the prompt advantage of which they were greatly in need and they did not hesitate to express themselves in no uncertain terms as to what it was for everything it was worth.

The leading newspapers throughout the country, appreciating The Constitution's wonderful stroke of enterprise, were prompt to telegraph to congratulate it on this magnificent journalistic achievement, which had immediately attracted the eyes of the whole country.

From every part of the country telegrams came from prominent newspaper men and field prepared to fight the stormiest battle that Georgia had seen since the days of reconstruction. Governor Northen took the stump, as did almost every prominent democratic candidate in the state. A thorough organization was effected through the state committee, and, panoplied like warriors of old, the cohorts of the democracy in glittering regalia for the battle field, marched to the front to fight the most glorious victory that ever crowned the triumphant democracy of Georgia.

THE CONSTITUTION'S FEAT.

Congratulations and Compliments to the Democracy of Georgia and The Constitution.

From Chairman Hairy.

New York, October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: Georgia has done splendidly. The gallant democracy have given an address of courage and leadership with renewed confidence. The result in Florida and Georgia following that in Arkansas, Vermont and Maine is well calculated to cheer us on our onward march to victory.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY.

Chairman Democratic National Com.

No Force Bill.

New York, October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: The news from the south is splendid. The democracy of the Empire State sends greetings and congratulations to the democrats of Georgia and to the Atlanta Constitution. Your victory is magnificent, both in what it signifies and what it signifies. No force bill, no negro domination! THE SUN.

From Henry Watterson.

Louisville, Ky., October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: Accept hearty congratulations on the glorious democratic victory and the admirable enterprise of The Constitution in serving it for breakfast.

HENRY WATTERSON.

Editor Courier-Journal.

A Hearty Welcome.

Chicago, October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: Your complete canvass of the vote of a great state on the morning after the election stands without rivalry as a journalistic enterprise and when the obstacles overcome are considered the feat is undeniably a masterpiece. The Constitution on a height hitherto unscalable.

MORSE P. HANBY.

Formerly managing editor Philadelphia Press, now chairman of the committee of publicity and promotion, Columbia Exposition.

Worthy of Emulation.

Chicago, October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: The Atlanta Constitution and the state of Georgia have both set examples worthy of emulation by the one by newspaper and the other by the people.

H. M. SEYMOUR.

Managing Editor of The Herald.

Moving South and West.

St. Louis, October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: The Atlanta Constitution's undertaking and achievement in its report of the Georgia election, under many difficulties, deserves great praise. The star of journalism is moving to the south and west.

MCCLARY.

Editor Globe-Democrat.

From Stillson Hutchins.

Washington, October 6.—Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: The attempt to be a mere Alliance movement and thereby permit the republican party of flagrant memory to enter in and take possession of the points of vantage, has been so effectively frustrated by your splendid work of yesterday that it is a relief to the democratic mind of all apprehensions. With our own line absolutely secure I have but little doubt we shall pick off and capture in detail Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Illinois and Wisconsin, while diverting from Harrison the votes of Kansas, Minnesota, both the Dakotas, Nebraska and Colorado. As to New York there can hardly be a doubt. The victory is positively no longer in question, by your great work and we who do not particularly like Mr. Cleveland are working with competitive energy to elect him. The easiest method of getting him out of the way of other aspirants is to elect him according to the unwritten law on his second term and when he comes near getting a unanimous vote. I send you greetings. Yours is indeed the Empire State of the South.

STILLSON HUTCHINS.

Editor Washington Post.

And from Richmond.

Richmond, Va., October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: The Constitution has eclipsed itself in its latest journalistic enterprise securing on the first night complete returns from every county in Georgia. Congratulations are in order.

C. O. B. COWARDIN.

Editor Richmond Dispatch.

From Editor Walsh.

Augusta, Ga., October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: The Chronicle congratulates The Constitution upon the great feat in publishing the election returns from every county in Georgia. Your great work for the success of democracy should endear you more than ever to the people and confidence of all Georgians. We are for democracy. Long live The Constitution, defend the rights and liberties of state and people. The south district is redeemed and Major Black's majority in November will be at least three thousand. Richmond pledges him 5,000 majority.

PATRICK WALSH.

Editor Chronicle.

Editor Bollenfue's Compliments.

Macon, Ga., October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: In the midst of my rejoicing over the glorious democratic victory in Georgia on Wednesday, always so to congratulate The Constitution on its admirable report of the election returns. It accomplished a work of which any journal on an American continent should be proud. The feat is a record of enterprise, ability and successful endeavor and wins the admiration of the press and public. It demonstrates that there are no heights too high for the Constitution to climb, no depths too deep to sound, and may The Constitution continue to be a great enlightener of the world, a vehicle in which thought, public spirit and prosperity travel. Yours truly,

JOHN T. BOLLEFUE.

Editor Macon Telegraph.

Editor Richardson's Tribute.

Columbus, Ga., October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: That keen appreciation of journalistic enterprise and ability which a newspaper man feels, prompts me to tender you my sincere congratulations upon the magnificent achievement of presenting a complete record of the election yesterday in this great state in today's paper. It is a monument to the unvaried resources and wonderful energy of the Constitution of The Constitution. May you ever be equal to it.

D. H. RICHARDSON.

Editor Enquirer-Sun.

From the Home of Crisp.

Americus, Ga., October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: The first three pages of today's Constitution constitute a revelation in news gathering such as has no parallel in journalism save in The New York Herald's foreign service. That the election in every county in Georgia, from the seaboard to the mountains, and telegraphs should be fully reported inside of twelve hours, of the closing of the polls makes up a record unsurpassed in modern journalism. The most patient organization was necessary to produce such results. The people of Georgia have learned to look to The Constitution for the news, the whole news, and nothing but the news, when it comes to the election of a governor, statehouse officers and a general assembly. The arrival of The Constitution in Americus today with its complete report astonished everybody, even those who believe The Constitution rises equal to any emergency. The people of Georgia are proud of the people manifested at this great place. The work is equal only by their estimate of the greater work done by The Constitution in the awakening that preceded the election and brought the democracy to the salvation of Georgia in the critical hour of her history in twenty years. The home of Crisp sends greetings to The Constitution.

HASCOM MYRICK.

Editor Times-Recorder.

Editor Cooper of Rome.

Rome, Ga., October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: I congratulate The Constitution on its report of yesterday's election. I do not remember seeing anything so complete in any paper in the south. The night of an election, in scope, clearness and results reached, it is indeed a model report of a state election.

W. G. COOPER.

Editor Tribune.

From Editor Reed.

Athens, Ga., October 6.—Hon. Clark Howell, Constitution, Atlanta: The complete returns of the state election as given by The Atlanta Constitution this morning were a revelation. It was a feat worthy of the greatest of men. The Constitution carried to its readers at the earliest possible moment the story of the democrats' sweeping victory.

Editor Athens Banner.

SOME BIG SCOOPS.

What The Constitution Has Done to Get the News.

SOME OF ITS PAST ACHIEVEMENTS.

Stirring Events Recalled in The Constitution's News Reports of a Long List of Interesting Developments.

No paper in the south, possibly none in the country, has accomplished more remarkable feats in gathering and publishing the news than The Constitution. It has done so by press and by luck two printers were found at the bottom of the elevator. These were stopped and work on the story was commenced. The next morning The Constitution contained a two column and a half story descriptive of the work, and after the story was read there was nothing the reader could have learned by the most thorough personal investigation. The story was one of the most complete I have ever read in twenty years of work.

It was 1:20 in the morning when Judge Lochrane breathed his last. His death was known to all, but no one thought of his death. Still the watchful eye of a Constitution reporter was upon the judge and when death came it was known in the Constitution office before the judge was sitting in the next room knew it himself. The next morning The Constitution contained a four column story telling of the judge's life, his works, his illness and his death. The story was accompanied by the best picture of the late Judge that has ever been printed. This work was done by two men and as good a piece of work as I have ever seen.

The Constitution announced to the world Senator Colquitt's determination to enter the senatorial race and made the announcement in the senator's own language twenty-four hours before he gave it out for publication. To this day Senator Colquitt does not know how The Constitution acquired that information, notwithstanding his efforts to ascertain. He was surprised when he read the story in The Constitution, and enough indignant to say that he could not deny the story. The next day when his announcement was printed it was simply a repetition of the language used the morning before in The Constitution.

Tobe Jackson's escape from Cartersville, the dynamiting of Judge Collins' house in Cartersville, the fifty-mile chase after Jackson with bloodhounds and his capture at Rose hill, the dynamiting of him, formed one of the most interesting chapters ever printed in The Constitution. But for The Constitution Charles Rose would never have been arrested for the murder of his wife. It was the murder of Mrs. Rose occurred after 2 o'clock in the morning and almost before the blood had ceased to flow from the wound. The Constitution was upon the scene. The evidence which led to Rose's arrest was acquired by The Constitution and had the case been properly prosecuted Rose would never have been allowed to give bond. The same morning of the murder The Constitution presented the story of the crime and gave the evidence upon which Rose was subsequently arrested. Rose's arrest created a great sensation, and for some time The Constitution was the center of the part it had taken in the matter, because no one thought he was guilty. But the more the officers investigated the affair the more they became satisfied that Rose knew more than he was telling. In the meantime the body of the murdered wife had been carried to Flowery Branch and buried. It was then suggested by The Constitution, one of whose men had been the burned pistol with which it was supposed the murder had been committed, that the body of the wife be taken up and the bullet extracted for a comparison with the barrel of the pistol, Charles Rose, in the meantime, having admitted that the pistol was his. At its own expense The Constitution sent Frank Hilburn, who was then coroner, and Dr. Boring, the county physician, to Flowery Branch to exhume the body. The body was taken up and the ball extracted from the head. The ball taken from the head fitted the pistol, and the pistol and ball formed one of the leading links in the testimony of the prosecution when Rose was arraigned. But Rose was sharper than all the lawyers and the detectives and in the fight for his life came out on top.

The pay car of the Richmond and Danville was stolen from the sidetrack at the Markham house, Captain Crim and myself were standing within ten feet of it. We both saw the engine back up, hook on to the car and pull it away. We paid no attention to it, thinking that it was a switch engine, and as the car pulled away it never occurred to either that the engine was manned by Charles Rose and his gang, and that within an hour or two we were in the middle of a chase. The chase was almost before the robbers had reached the cemetery the bold attempt was reported at police headquarters, and with Captain Crim and myself in the lead, the robbers were in the chase after the robbers. We reached the cotton mill just as the firing began and the robbers were abandoning the train, but the robbers in the gray dawn and the robbers good escape. No paper in the country contained as complete and full account of the robbery as The Constitution. The story was profusely illustrated and the illustrations were the first seen in any paper in the south. The paper was in demand for weeks after the edition had been exhausted.

The burning of the old rolling mill was one of the biggest fires Atlanta ever had and notwithstanding the hour at which it occurred it was covered fully and completely, so much so that there was nothing left to be told the next day.

The Woolfolk story was more completely told in The Constitution than in any paper in the country. During the trial The Constitution produced more interesting stuff than even the Mason papers which were right at hand. And when it came to the last day of Woolfolk's life the watchful sheriff of Houston county, who swung him off was not more watchful or constant in his attention to the murderer than was The Constitution.

Every one who reads The Constitution at all is familiar with the work it did in the Dick Hayes case in Birmingham. On the afternoon the bodies were found in the lake The Constitution hired an engine and upon it one of its men went to Birmingham making the ride in three hours and twelve minutes. The run was the quickest the engine has ever made and was a great feat, but still it was made without accident and that night when the riot occurred The Constitution was upon the ground and contained half the news of the riot. In fact, the people of Birmingham read The Constitution in preference to their own paper. All through the trial of Hayes and up to the time of his execution The Constitution gave the people the benefit of everything new in the case before the Birmingham papers could produce or even learn it. While Hayes was in jail awaiting the rope there was a great rivalry between The Constitution and the Birmingham papers, and The Constitution never was left. In fact on more than one occasion it carried the news right into the offices of the Birmingham papers.

Special engines and relays of horses were called into requisition when the earthquake came to Charleston and The Constitution gave the news of that terrible story more fully and completely than any paper in the country. The Constitution took up the work of aiding and making comfortable the people who had been afflicted by the disaster.

No paper in the country covered the Breckinridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution contained the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough as could have been made.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were arrested. The Constitution was the first to give the news of the riot and the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which started it.

No paper in the country covered the Breckinridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution contained the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough as could have been made.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were arrested. The Constitution was the first to give the news of the riot and the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which started it.

No paper in the country covered the Breckinridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution contained the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough as could have been made.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were arrested. The Constitution was the first to give the news of the riot and the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which started it.

No paper in the country covered the Breckinridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution contained the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough as could have been made.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were arrested. The Constitution was the first to give the news of the riot and the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which started it.

No paper in the country covered the Breckinridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution contained the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough as could have been made.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were arrested. The Constitution was the first to give the news of the riot and the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which started it.

No paper in the country covered the Breckinridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution contained the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough as could have been made.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were arrested. The Constitution was the first to give the news of the riot and the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which started it.

No paper in the country covered the Breckinridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution contained the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough as could have been made.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were arrested. The Constitution was the first to give the news of the riot and the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which started it.

No paper in the country covered the Breckinridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution contained the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough as could have been made.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were arrested. The Constitution was the first to give the news of the riot and the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which started it.

No paper in the country covered the Breckinridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution contained the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough as could have been made.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were arrested. The Constitution was the first to give the news of the riot and the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which started it.

No paper in the country covered the Breckinridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution contained the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough as could have been made.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were arrested. The Constitution was the first to give the news of the riot and the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which started it.

No paper in the country covered the Breckinridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution contained the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough as could have been made.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were arrested. The Constitution was the first to give the news of the riot and the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which started it.

No paper in the country covered the Breckinridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution contained the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough as could have been made.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were arrested. The Constitution was the first to give the news of the riot and the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which started it.

No paper in the country covered the Breckinridge-Clayton story in Arkansas more thoroughly or completely than The Constitution. It was The Constitution which indicated the guilty parties and predicted the result, which has since been attained. Not only Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the union, The Constitution contained the story from the scene was sought after and devoured. The investigation of the crime was as complete and thorough as could have been made.

The riot at Decatur in which Marshal Hurst was killed occurred late in the evening and in the chase that night for the Goldsmith negroes and others who were arrested. The Constitution was the first to give the news of the riot and the arrest occurred and the next morning The Constitution gave the world the story which started it.

SOME BIG SCOOPS.

What The Constitution Has Done to Get the News.

SOME OF ITS PAST ACHIEVEMENTS.

No paper in the south, possibly none in the country, has accomplished more remarkable feats in gathering and publishing the news than The Constitution. It has done so by press and by luck two printers were found at the bottom of the elevator. These were stopped and work on the story was commenced. The next morning The Constitution contained a two column and a half story descriptive of the work, and after the story was read there was nothing the reader could have learned by the most thorough personal investigation. The story was one of the most complete I have ever read in twenty years of work.

It was 1:20 in the morning when Judge Lochrane breathed his last. His death was known to all, but no one thought of his death. Still the watchful eye of a Constitution reporter was upon the judge and when death came it was known in the Constitution office before the judge was sitting in the next room knew it himself. The next morning The Constitution contained a four column story telling of the judge's life, his works, his illness and his death. The story was accompanied by the best picture of the late Judge that has ever been printed. This work was done by two men and as good a piece of work as I have ever seen.

The Constitution announced to the world Senator Colquitt's determination to enter the senatorial race and made the announcement in the senator's own language twenty-four hours before he gave it out for publication. To this day Senator Colquitt does not know how The Constitution acquired that information, notwithstanding his efforts to ascertain. He was surprised when he read the story in The Constitution, and enough indignant to say that he could not deny the story. The next day when his announcement was printed it was simply a repetition of the language used the morning before in The Constitution.

</

THE CHANGE OF 1876.

In a Year of Death The Constitution

Had Its New Birth.

CONSERVATISM, ITS SECRET OF SUCCESS

With the Reorganization Came a Broad and Far-Seeing Policy Which Commanded Respect from All.

In the fall of 1876 Captain E. P. Howell and his brother, Colonel Albert Howell, bought the interest of Colonel E. Y. Clarke in the Constitution and the company was at once reorganized. Mr. W. A. Howell retained his position as business manager, but Captain E. P. Howell was made president and editor-in-chief and became responsible for the policy of the paper.

The year 1876 did not seem to be a propitious one for engaging in a newspaper adventure. The yellow fever scourge had taken possession of many of our southern cities, and doubt and dread and depression were felt everywhere—everywhere, that is to say, except in Atlanta. The city had opened its hospitable arms to the yellow fever refugees from whatever quarter they might come, and the corridors of the old Kimball were gay with their presence.

Moreover, 1876 was a year of practical events, and a number of newspapers were features that had been bright and promising at the start. The Herald, which had made a brilliant beginning under the auspices of Henry Grady and Colonel Bob Alston had come to its last legs; The News, a paper equally as brilliant, had about gone to grass; The Times was beginning on the verge of dissolution, and The Constitution had a somewhat disfigured appearance. There never had been seen such a situation in Georgia journalism. The editors were always in a fighting humor, and there were personal cards, correspondence was carried on under the code, and on occasion, an editor would take his shotgun from behind the empty safe in the counting room and go out hunting for some one who had said or done anything about him. Newspaper "enterprise" took on a serious hue. The editors hired special engines to carry a handful of papers to a lot of subscribers who didn't care a continental if they never saw another copy. Such ripping and tearing and snorting were never seen before nor since.

When the storm of abnormal journalism broke over it was found that The Constitution was about the only newspaper in the city that had weathered it. This result was due mainly to the wisdom of the business manager, who placed his hand firmly on expenses and kept them down. He refused to permit the spasmodic efforts of The Constitution's amateur competitors to lead it into the wilderness. It had to engage in the absurd competition in self-defense, but there was a certain sobriety about its movements that pleased conservatism.

It was at this time—when the cyclone of so-called journalism had blown over—that the change we have noted took place in the proprietorship of the paper. The old Constitution was sold to the new owners, and the year marked a new era in the history of The Constitution—closed one important chapter, and opened another still more important. The true significance of the change that was made in the paper can be appreciated only by those who are familiar with the old Constitution and who compare it with the new one. Such a comparison need not be extended to the mere material changes that have been made, nor to the ordinary forms of newspaper enterprise that experience and larger opportunities have made possible. The old Constitution was a fairly well, and as a newspaper merely, was quite equal to its competitors. The comparison that has been suggested will have to take a more philosophical shape, for the change referred to involves a new policy, a new purpose and new methods.

The state had been redeemed from carpet-bag rule, and the people had been restored to their rights. Republicanism had been established, and all its infernal machinery had failed to crush the spirit or to foil the purpose of the southern people. That purpose was to do away with every vestige and sign of negro domination, and to restore the functions of government to those who had the right to rule. The restoration of the old Constitution to the people was moving to call a constitutional convention, so that their organic law might bear as small a trace as possible of the alien hands that had rudely tampered with it.

The state itself had entered upon a new era in which there was something more than the promise of prosperity. There was still a large and important work to be done. Some of these were to be settled by the constitutional convention, and some were to be left to time—especially that most stupendous problem involved in the negro question. This particular problem, which, in the nature of things, overshadowed all others, was aggravated by the republican party. Under its operation, conservatism was gradually lost its hold on the public sentiment of the north, until, today, appeals to the sectional spirit are made only by the most narrow-minded and ignorant editors.

Out of the editorial policy of The Constitution conceived in 1876, was developed the policy of republicanism. Henry W. Grady, whose orations and addresses were the embodiment and crystallization of the course mapped out for The Constitution when its forces were reorganized.

These are mere reminiscences indulged in by one who was present at the new birth of the paper in 1876, and who has been with it since. It is not his business to do not charge anything for comment and attention. We are not at all sure that people will suffer from the editorial policy of The Constitution, but if the papers and physicians of the country want to do good, they should take heed of the lessons of the past.

It is well enough to put them on record for the benefit of some later historian of The Constitution, who may not be so well versed in its editorial course during a period as interesting as our political history.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

VETERANS AT BIRMINGHAM.

Half Fare Round Trip Tickets Arranged by the Richmond and Danville and Georgia Pacific.

The reunion of Confederate veterans at Birmingham promises to be the biggest thing of the kind ever had in this section. The half fare tickets issued by the Richmond and Danville and the importance and enjoyment of this occasion will attract many from Georgia and the Carolinas. As the years go by and so many of the prominent

leaders and also of the rank and file pass away, the survivors are brought close together, and this coming Birmingham reunion will be an interesting one. The city will welcome her guests with wide open arms, extensive preparations for the occasion being now in process.

The tickets to Birmingham will be on sale July 17th, 18th and 19th, good returning until the 25th.

THE PASSING THROU.

Gossip and General Observations of Interest.

Mr. R. A. Hemphill, has just returned from a two weeks' trip to Georgia and Alabama. He went to Birmingham over the Georgia and Alabama route, and returned by the Atlanta and West Point route. During the trip he stopped at twenty-five or thirty towns, and conversed with representative merchants and farmers. There was some complaint of hard times, and Mr. Hemphill did not find money as plentiful as in former years when he traveled through the same territory, the financial straits being by no means characterized by extreme stringency.

The farmers have been making fewer debts, and making smaller ones, during the past year or two. They are living more economically than ever before, and they have not increased the production of crops. They are not more consumers—they were all busily engaged in producing something wanted by the country and the outside world.

All along the railroad lines through Georgia and Alabama the people are hopeful, and the prospect for the future is bright. The times are hard, but with abundant food crops and a surplus cash crop of cotton, they feel independent.

The Constitution has a solid constituency of voters. The Georgia and Alabama routes, and the Atlanta and West Point route, the town people and the farmers in that region endorse the paper, and the country people are in favor of the double standard, repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banknotes, tariff reform and income tax.

It was Mr. Hemphill's first trip through that section in several years, and what he saw and heard was very gratifying. He was in the country in the small towns and out in the country, and he saw the people who support the money problem. They will support man and beast and bring the cash. This policy is bound to turn hard times into easy times.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SAD STORY.

Her Husband Thrown in Jail for a Debt of \$7.

A very young woman walked into police headquarters last night with tears streaming from her eyes. Her appearance indicated a deep distress. She was a young woman, and she was in a very bad way. She was a young woman, and she was in a very bad way.

The young woman was Mrs. C. C. Cartwright, whose husband was arrested by the police a week ago for a debt of \$7. She was in a very bad way, and she was in a very bad way.

Without a dollar in the world and without a friend in the entire city, she called at police headquarters to get help. She was in a very bad way, and she was in a very bad way.

The young woman's story is an unusually sad one. She was married to C. C. Cartwright in Cleveland, Tenn., six months ago. He was at that time an honest young workman. He came to Atlanta to get work and went to Mrs. Morgan's on Marietta street to board. He could get no work, and after he had been there a week, he was thrown out. He was in a very bad way, and he was in a very bad way.

With a few dollars in his pocket, he was thrown out. He was in a very bad way, and he was in a very bad way. He was in a very bad way, and he was in a very bad way.

It was at this time—when the cyclone of so-called journalism had blown over—that the change we have noted took place in the proprietorship of the paper. The old Constitution was sold to the new owners, and the year marked a new era in the history of The Constitution—closed one important chapter, and opened another still more important.

The true significance of the change that was made in the paper can be appreciated only by those who are familiar with the old Constitution and who compare it with the new one. Such a comparison need not be extended to the mere material changes that have been made, nor to the ordinary forms of newspaper enterprise that experience and larger opportunities have made possible.

The old Constitution was a fairly well, and as a newspaper merely, was quite equal to its competitors. The comparison that has been suggested will have to take a more philosophical shape, for the change referred to involves a new policy, a new purpose and new methods.

The state had been redeemed from carpet-bag rule, and the people had been restored to their rights. Republicanism had been established, and all its infernal machinery had failed to crush the spirit or to foil the purpose of the southern people. That purpose was to do away with every vestige and sign of negro domination, and to restore the functions of government to those who had the right to rule.

The restoration of the old Constitution to the people was moving to call a constitutional convention, so that their organic law might bear as small a trace as possible of the alien hands that had rudely tampered with it.

The state itself had entered upon a new era in which there was something more than the promise of prosperity. There was still a large and important work to be done. Some of these were to be settled by the constitutional convention, and some were to be left to time—especially that most stupendous problem involved in the negro question.

This particular problem, which, in the nature of things, overshadowed all others, was aggravated by the republican party. Under its operation, conservatism was gradually lost its hold on the public sentiment of the north, until, today, appeals to the sectional spirit are made only by the most narrow-minded and ignorant editors.

Out of the editorial policy of The Constitution conceived in 1876, was developed the policy of republicanism. Henry W. Grady, whose orations and addresses were the embodiment and crystallization of the course mapped out for The Constitution when its forces were reorganized.

These are mere reminiscences indulged in by one who was present at the new birth of the paper in 1876, and who has been with it since. It is not his business to do not charge anything for comment and attention. We are not at all sure that people will suffer from the editorial policy of The Constitution, but if the papers and physicians of the country want to do good, they should take heed of the lessons of the past.

It is well enough to put them on record for the benefit of some later historian of The Constitution, who may not be so well versed in its editorial course during a period as interesting as our political history.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

VETERANS AT BIRMINGHAM.

Half Fare Round Trip Tickets Arranged by the Richmond and Danville and Georgia Pacific.

The reunion of Confederate veterans at Birmingham promises to be the biggest thing of the kind ever had in this section. The half fare tickets issued by the Richmond and Danville and the importance and enjoyment of this occasion will attract many from Georgia and the Carolinas. As the years go by and so many of the prominent

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1893. FORTY PAGES

The Five Winners in The Constitution's

Free Trip Ticket to Chicago.

HOW THE RESULT OF THE COUNT STANDS

How the Ballots Were Counted, How the Results Read, and Who Are the Winners—It Was a Lively Race.

The great Constitution world's fair contest has been fought and won, and here are the winners. The contest was over, and the winners were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Public School Teacher, MISS PET HITCHCOCK, 1740 Peachtree St., 17,400 votes.

Military Officer—CAPTAIN JESSE NASH, of the Atlanta Rifles, 16,306.

Fireman—W. B. CUMMINGS, of Company No. 1, 13,000.

Factory Operative—C. S. STRONG, Conklin Tin Factory, 10,100.

These are the five contestants who received the largest number of votes in the contest, and to each of these will be given a ticket to Chicago and return over the Queen and Crescent and Monon or Big Four routes, and an order on the Hotel Grand Central opposite the main entrance to the world's fair grounds for one week.

At the stroke of noon on yesterday the Constitution's contest was closed, and the committee took charge of the ballots. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1893. FORTY PAGES

The Five Winners in The Constitution's

Free Trip Ticket to Chicago.

HOW THE RESULT OF THE COUNT STANDS

How the Ballots Were Counted, How the Results Read, and Who Are the Winners—It Was a Lively Race.

The great Constitution world's fair contest has been fought and won, and here are the winners. The contest was over, and the winners were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Public School Teacher, MISS PET HITCHCOCK, 1740 Peachtree St., 17,400 votes.

Military Officer—CAPTAIN JESSE NASH, of the Atlanta Rifles, 16,306.

Fireman—W. B. CUMMINGS, of Company No. 1, 13,000.

Factory Operative—C. S. STRONG, Conklin Tin Factory, 10,100.

These are the five contestants who received the largest number of votes in the contest, and to each of these will be given a ticket to Chicago and return over the Queen and Crescent and Monon or Big Four routes, and an order on the Hotel Grand Central opposite the main entrance to the world's fair grounds for one week.

At the stroke of noon on yesterday the Constitution's contest was closed, and the committee took charge of the ballots. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1893. FORTY PAGES

The Five Winners in The Constitution's

Free Trip Ticket to Chicago.

HOW THE RESULT OF THE COUNT STANDS

How the Ballots Were Counted, How the Results Read, and Who Are the Winners—It Was a Lively Race.

The great Constitution world's fair contest has been fought and won, and here are the winners. The contest was over, and the winners were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Public School Teacher, MISS PET HITCHCOCK, 1740 Peachtree St., 17,400 votes.

Military Officer—CAPTAIN JESSE NASH, of the Atlanta Rifles, 16,306.

Fireman—W. B. CUMMINGS, of Company No. 1, 13,000.

Factory Operative—C. S. STRONG, Conklin Tin Factory, 10,100.

These are the five contestants who received the largest number of votes in the contest, and to each of these will be given a ticket to Chicago and return over the Queen and Crescent and Monon or Big Four routes, and an order on the Hotel Grand Central opposite the main entrance to the world's fair grounds for one week.

At the stroke of noon on yesterday the Constitution's contest was closed, and the committee took charge of the ballots. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Some were neatly tied in packages, others were put in paper bags and boxes without any attempt at order. There were votes for nearly everybody, some getting a scattering vote of ten or twelve, some getting a hundred, and others getting no votes at all.

The committee promptly adjourned to the fourth floor, called in a squad of clerks, and the work of distribution and counting began. The ballots were counted, and the results were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1893. FORTY PAGES

The Five Winners in The Constitution's

Free Trip Ticket to Chicago.

HOW THE RESULT OF THE COUNT STANDS

How the Ballots Were Counted, How the Results Read, and Who Are the Winners—It Was a Lively Race.

The great Constitution world's fair contest has been fought and won, and here are the winners. The contest was over, and the winners were announced. The contest was over, and the winners were announced.

Public School Teacher, MISS PET HITCHCOCK, 1740 Peachtree St., 17,400 votes.

Military Officer—CAPTAIN JESSE NASH, of the Atlanta Rifles, 16

ANY ER

ERS !

n to the peo-

RENDERED TO

1-4 TL

11

ANY

SEWING

ION TO OUR PATRONS.

1998

IN POWER FITTINGS

ly and cheerfully made application.

1990

—

100

KEL E

ALL ST.

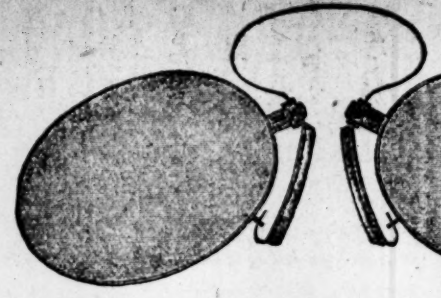
710

Street,
101

Belows always for sale

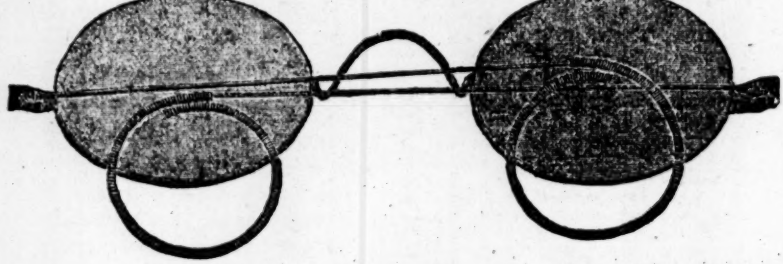
min. That judge who first heard the case, the defense deemed the defendant's evidence insufficient, and declined to withhold his injunction, but on a second and subsequent hearing before another judge in another district an injunction was refused, thus rendering it necessary for the witness case retried on its merits; in view of the new evidence. That the electric lamp alleged to have been made and used by the watchmaker is identical in all essential respects with the modern commercial product, and is admitted by all the experts, and hence the case is now narrowed down to the sole issue of priority of invention and public use on the part of Henry Goebel as against Thomas A. Edison. It goes without saying that the further proceeding of this case is of national case will command world-wide attention.

the world's fair
line remains
adv.



12 Whitehall street. Our optical factory here turns out work fully equal to that done in any of the northern cities. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. No charge for testing eye-sight.

SPECIAL PRICES IN OPERA GLASSES FOR THE SUMMER!



A. K. HAWKES, NO. 12 WHITEHALL STREET.

TWO EPOCHS

In the History of Atlanta in the Sixties.

AFTER THE SIEGE AND LATER.

How Sherman Left the Gate City on His March to the Sea, and How The Constitution Found It Rising from Ashes.

Sherman literally wiped Atlanta from the face of the earth!

The burning of Moscow was not more complete than was the destruction of the Gate City.

The day before the burning of the city 5,000 houses lined the streets of the rising metropolis. Rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, cannon and pistol factories, shops where the implements of war were manufactured, hundreds of stores and thousands of dwellings made the place a center of industry and commerce as well as an important military point.

In a few hours all this was blotted out. The federal legions, starting on their march to the sea applied the torch in every quarter of the town. The business center was entirely destroyed with the exception of perhaps a dozen buildings. Thousands of dwellings were swept away by the flames. When the conflagration was over about 400 residences remained standing around a dreary waste of ashes and ruins.

The fire destroyed eleven-twelfths of the city. The fallen walls made it impossible to distinguish the principal streets. Scattered over the town by the carcasses of 3,000 dead animals. The churches had been defaced or partially wrecked. Oakland cemetery showed the traces of a vandal invasion. The vaults had been opened by robbers hunting for hidden treasures.

This was about the middle of November, 1864. For weeks the smoke from the ruins was visible for many miles. As late as the following January smoke was rising from some of the piles of debris.

If The Constitution had made an effort to start in those days it would not have been able to have found house room.

Nearly four years later when it issued its first number the work of rebuilding the city was progressing rapidly, but the difficulty of securing an office made it necessary for the paper to establish itself in a store-room on Alabama street.

In the four years that had elapsed since Sherman's visit Atlanta had undergone a wonderful transformation. The Constitution found a town of about twenty-five thousand inhabitants. The population embraced many new settlers from the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama and the western states. These people were full of enterprise and money was flush. Military rule made little difference. Men had confidence in the future and they went ahead with a rush. Old citizens, like the Markhams, Rawsons, Henlys, Berrys, Bells, Dodds, Scotts, Ormonds, Rootes, Clarkes, Colliers, Connollys, Ryalls, Norcrosses, Davises and many others erected very substantial brick structures. The National, American and the United States hotels furnished accommodations for travelers. Davis hall was the theater and two variety shows were in full blast every night. Saloons and restaurants kept open all the time and there was no sign of a Sunday law. There were only four railroads with a fifth just beginning to take shape.

The streets were in a bad condition. There was no waterworks system and the fire department consisted of volunteer companies.

There was not a rougher looking place on the continent. The constitutional convention could find no better place than the old courthouse for its sessions and the federal court occupied an upper floor of the Brown building on Broad street. The old capitol was then a half finished opera house. And yet it was a jolly, public-spirited town. The people pulled together and went deep down into their pockets whenever a good object needed aid.

The Intelligencer, New Era and The Opinion flourished at this time, the latter suspending just before The Constitution appeared.

The summer of 1868 found Atlanta boiling over with business and political activity. The gubernatorial election, lasting four days, had resulted in the triumph of Rufus B. Bullock over John B. Gordon and the legislature, with about thirty negro members in it, was to meet in July. The wrath of the people against the reconstruction laws was at its height and every citizen was busy talking politics.

The trial of the Columbus prisoners by court martial was then going on at the barracks and the newspapers had plenty of other sensational news.

Even at that early day some of our wholesale houses had made a start. A rolling mill was in full blast on Marietta street and various manufacturing enterprises were springing up. The retail trade was brisk, and although our banking capital was less than five hundred thousand dollars, our merchants were making money and new firms were starting as rapidly as stores could be built for them.

It was an era of high prices. There was work for everybody and nobody shirked it. Farmers, getting about 25 cents a pound for their cotton, made good customers

and it seemed that money was a drug in the market.

It was a rare thing in those times to find an Atlanta business house more than two stories in height and the rents were enormous.

The streets were as crowded day and night as they are now, but this was largely due to the presence of so many federal soldiers. Naturally life and property were not very secure. The courts were just beginning to assert themselves under the shadow of the bayonet and it was several months later before Judge John L. Hopkins came on the bench and began his fearless crusade against the lawless elements.

Atlanta looked in 1868 like a composite city—a mixture of northern, New England, western and frontier architecture.

In the midst of this eruption of progress The Constitution issued its first number and all classes and all parties immediately recognized the fact that a new and a powerful factor in the upbuilding of Atlanta had made its appearance.

From the very first The Constitution took hold of local business interests and the perilous politics of the day with the most starting vigor and boldness and the people gave it an enthusiastic welcome.

The Atlanta that Sherman left the Atlanta that The Constitution found the Atlanta of today resemble three widely different cities, but the same indomitable pluck will be found.

Wallace P. Reed.

THE AMUSEMENTS.

He who would attempt to chronicle the amusements of Atlanta can fairly revel in the absence of exact information.

Tradition has preserved some facts, but it has not done its duty even in this respect. The oldest citizens tell of Davis's hall and Parr's hall away back in the early days of the town, but little definite is known of the character of the entertainments given at those places.

The first pretentious building used for theatrical entertainment was the Athenaeum, which stood on Decatur and Pryor streets, on the lot adjoining the present Gould building. Mr. J. E. Williams, who lives at Forest avenue and Fort street, was building in the year 1854 a large warehouse on the Decatur street corner. He really needed for the purposes of a warehouse only the ground floor, but concluded to run the building up a story higher and fit up a large hall to be used on public occasions. One day William H. Crisp stopped in Atlanta on his way to Columbus. He called on Mr. Williams and inspected the building. It was then nearly completed. Mr. Crisp saw that it could be easily converted into a theater and he made a proposition to the owner to let him have it as a theater. Mr. Crisp had a stock company playing in Savannah, Augusta, Charleston, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, and perhaps other southern cities. He controlled a number of houses in this section by lease and played his company alternately over the circuit. He kept a scene painter engaged by the season. He proposed to place his architect and scene painter at the disposal of Mr. Williams and let them arrange the hall for theatrical performances. This proposition was accepted and the second story, which was originally intended for a public hall, was converted into a convenient and roomy theater, with a seating capacity of over a thousand.

Mr. Crisp telegraphed from Columbus early in November that he was coming to Atlanta in a few days. And on November 13, 1854, the father and mother of the present speaker of the house of representatives opened the house, which was named "Crisp's Athenaeum." Mr. Crisp was an excellent actor. An Englishman, who had the best of the English stage afforded before he came to this country. He and Mrs. Crisp were charming people, refined, intelligent and highly esteemed. One of their daughters, Miss Jessie, was a dainty comedienne and a great favorite with the audience. The Crisps were surrounded by a capable company and their performances were considered the best of the kind in the city. Mr. Crisp and Mrs. Crisp were versatile and their repertoire embraced everything from "Macbeth" to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and "The Two Gentlemen of Verona." They had many good comedies and in Shakespearean plays were unexcelled. At least, it would be hard to find a more perfect troupe in this city. Their opening night was as much an event in its way as was the opening of the Grand National Theater in New York. The house was crowded. The Crisps would play in Atlanta for two weeks at a time, giving nightly performances, and their business was invariably good.

Mr. Crisp, when away in another city, would have his house here occupied by a company traveling through between New York and New Orleans. Among the stars of those days were: Eliza Logan, Maggie Mitchell, Ada Isaacs Menken, Burton, Chaffin and Albertine. Eliza Logan's name will thrill old theatergoers to this day. Any of them will say that she never was a better actress than she. Then Menken—what a beautiful figure! The world raved over her. She was the most perfect figure in the theater. She has been known. Her Jack Sheppard is a picture which time will never efface from the memory. She turned even a crowned head and allowed herself to be photographed in the arms of her royal lover. The present generation has not produced another who could go so far even for an advertising dodge.

Burton's "Toodles" and "Paul Pry" are remembered with pleasure by the old-timers. "Mose in New York" was Chaffin's great place then. He had not struck "Kitt." Kitt was killed, came here before the war and was popular. When the war came on the Athenaeum was given up chiefly to amateurs. The old Forest William H. Barrow was a performance there, and he was very clever, indeed. He is now living in San Francisco. Mr. Gus Haynes, Mrs. Mary Fitch Whiting, Miss Susan Simms, Miss Jennie Sims, Mrs. M. J. Westmoreland were active members. Mr. Ike Higgins, one of the regular members of the cast. The amateurs rarely, if ever, appeared on the stage. Many a boy and young lady would appear on the stage for a night and be discovered by some of their family. A distinguished actor came to Atlanta and made his first visit here so long ago that the memory of man runneth not long ago the exact time. Edwin Forrest, the great actor, came down after the war some years and several years passed before Edwin Forrest came. There is a tradition that John Wilkes



A SENSATION IN THE BICYCLE WORLD!

Geo. M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street, has exploded a bombshell in the midst of the bicycle dealers of this city by announcing that in the future he will sell the QUINCY SCORCHER, a recognized high grade \$150 wheel for \$100. This wheel is one of the best in the market, and is fully guaranteed in every respect. The manufacturers have simply taken a common sense view of the situation and reduced the price in order to make quick sales and short profits, which all parties will have to come to in the end, but until they do so the QUINCY SCORCHER will have the largest patronage of any wheel in the city. Ask for catalogue, and while there, do not forget to examine the

DENSMORE, THE WORLD'S GREATEST TYPEWRITER, GEO. M. FOLGER, 71 North Pryor Street.

SUCCESS!

Has crowned our efforts and we are more than pleased at the steady increase of our business. It has been our constant aim to keep up the standard of quality; carry all widths, all shapes, styles, colors and kinds of leather made in

SHOES. SHOES.

For everybody. Our assortment of thin, cool Slippers for little folks is wonderfully large, embracing everything made in black and colors, all at prices exceedingly low for the quality of our goods. We don't ask one price and take another, for we have only

ONE PRICE.

Any child can buy of us just as cheap as a grown person. Send the children to be fitted.

BYCK BROS. & CO., 27 WHITEHALL ST.

STOP AT CINCINNATI.

Any person buying a ticket to any point through Cincinnati, can stop over there by depositing Railway Ticket on arrival with E. P. Wilson, Secretary, Room A, Chamber of Commerce Building, Cincinnati.

THE QUEEN CITY

Offers many attractions during the World's Fair. Above courtesy is extended by the Merchants and Manufacturer's Association of Cincinnati.

June 18-1st, sun. wa.

of the Amazons." There was a tableau where a golden chain descended, lending brilliancy to the scene. Tom Bateman was one of the boys up in the flies with a basket of tinsel cut up in little pieces. He was leaning over eagerly watching some of the Amazons when he lost his balance and fell from his perch. He was fortunate enough to catch, but his dangling legs spoiled the scene and the audience was led down until he could be rescued.

Another night when Kellar's Cuban Bandits held the boards a good soldier was overcome by the sulphur in the red fire and succeeded, to the discomfiture of the rest of the company. That broke up the scene.

Once there came from Tuskegee, Ala., a fine-looking young woman who said that she wanted a chance. She firmly believed that she was born to be an actress. She had the lines of "Virginia" and the Forrest put on the piece. She was along with her well up to the moment she was stung by her fate. She saved her from the lascivious tyrant. She fell to the floor with a convulsive thud and the audience was worked up to a high pitch of excitement. She lay on the stage a minute before a flea bit her. Virginia, heroic though she was in life, could not stand that devil, and she lit for that creature with a vengeance. It had operated about her thigh and the resounding whack of her hand started not only her patient, but the audience. The star closed her dramatic career that night.

Ten years, to a day, after the Athenaeum was opened it was burned to the ground by Sherman's army. All during the war it had been devoted to the soldiers, and not less than \$100,000 was raised by the amateur performances. Mr. Williams gave the house of it free to the cause.

Joe Jefferson had been as far south as Savannah, and as near Atlanta as Macon before the war, but it does not appear that he got here until after the war some time. While the yankee soldiers were in the city, the theaters were well patronized by them, but their conduct became so disgraceful that the entertainments had to be closed. They would take attractions women to the performances and respectable people would go of it free to the cause.

Ben Go Go.

Ben Go Go's company, Christine Wilson, Parepa Rosa, Arthur Napoleon, Ole Bull, Joe Swenson, the first bandit, Campbell's, Minnie, Ned, the tragedy queen, Marsh's, Jules, Louise Arnot, the Swiss bell ringer, Annie Berger, the Templetons, Pielcke Peck, Mrs. J. B. Roberts were popular attractions before and after the war.

The Gun Maker of Moscow" was a favorite play in those days. It was probably the best thing that Mr. Crisp acted. And in passing it may be mentioned that Mrs. Crisp used to give readings occasionally which were enjoyed, for she was a fine elocutionist and when she was announced to read "Hiawatha" she always had a large audience.

Sol Smith Russell, who still comes to Atlanta, made his first visit here so long ago that the memory of man runneth not long ago the exact time. Edwin Forrest, the great actor, came down after the war some years and several years passed before Edwin Forrest came. There is a tradition that John Wilkes

Booth played here once and that over in Columbus he was shot or cut in a difficulty. Mr. L. DeGivie drifted into the theatrical management. He is a lawyer by profession. He had to take the property which he turned into the opera house off the hands of creditors and he completed the building and made a theater of it. The younger generation of theatergoers never knew anything else here at home but DeGivie's until within the last three years. He was successful in managing the opera house, and under his management the best attractions on the American stage during the last twenty years have been seen in Atlanta.

The Edgewood Avenue theater gave Atlanta two houses and competition. Since its opening this pretty house has been devoted more to stock companies and summer operas than to the regular road companies.

When the Grand was opened last February Atlanta had a theater which is not surpassed by any in the United States. It has a seating capacity of 2,700 and in its decorations and furnishings is one of the most beautiful in the United States.

Grand Excursion to Cumberland Island June 20th.

Tickets \$5 for the round trip from Atlanta to Brunswick. Trains leave Atlanta at 7:50 o'clock a. m. and 7:45 o'clock p. m. June 20th. Parties desiring sleeping car space should apply early to E. E. Kirby, city ticket agent, corner Kimball block. Tickets good ten days. June 17, 5c.

\$1 for enough gold wall paper for room 10x15x20, 2 w. 2d. At Mauck's.

Evening Dress at Noonday.

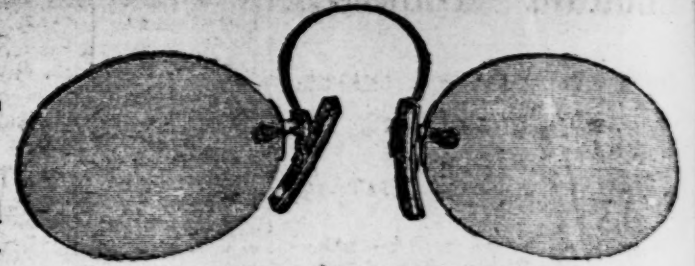
From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

When, a few years ago, the late Samuel J. Randall appeared at noonday in evening dress at the Louisville board of trade and when Mr. Higginbotham appeared at the Chicago breakfast similarly clad, the sticklers for etiquette had a right to stickle, although it was not worth while. If Mr. Higginbotham or anybody else can change the present American custom in this manner and popularize the swallow-tail for day wear, that is their privilege. For one, the Courier-Journal will give them every encouragement, as the Star-eyed Goddess, who knows a thing or two about clothes, is of the opinion that the dress suit is much more becoming to men than any other style of masculine apparel.

A Smothered Voice.

From The Washington Post.

The New York Voice calls for the resignation of Secretary Carlisle. The Secretary is too busy receiving the resignation of offensive parliament to comply with this demand.



DO YOU DOUBT

THAT

Our Reduction Sale

IS

GENUINE?

One glance at our spacious show windows with goods marked in plain figures will convince you that our prices are very, very low.

You do not have to be a judge of goods to appreciate the great values we are offering.

We are making Pants to order from \$4.50 to \$6.25 that are well worth double the price.

The run on our \$18.50 Suits to order has been large. People will appreciate genuine bargains, and they can be found here in plenty. Visit us.

KAHN BROS.,

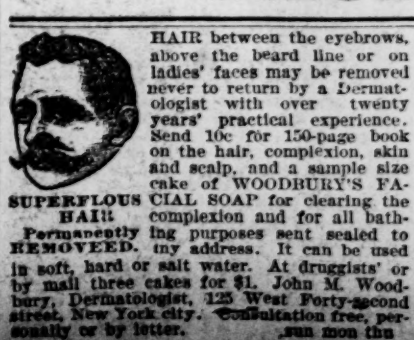
The Leading Tailors,
8 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

RECEIVER'S SALE!

FURNITURE AND MANTELS.

Am offering big inducements to close out this stock. Will make it interesting for anyone in need of Choice Furniture. Come at once. Delays are dangerous.

PRESTON H. MILLER, RECEIVER.



Save 2 per cent on your city taxes. A discount of 2 per cent is allowed on all city taxes paid in June up to \$150,000.

C. K. MADDOX, City Tax Collector.

GEORGIA WEEKLIES.

The First Weekly Newspaper Established
in the State of Georgia.

JOURNALISM A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

With a Glimpse of the Old-Time Editors,
and of the Weekly Press of the
State as It Is Today.

The history of the weekly press of Georgia, from the establishment of the first newspaper, in the old colonial days, down to the present time, is full of interest, not only to the brethren of the Fourth Estate, but to the public generally. It is, however, a history which must, for the most part, be an unwritten one; the liveliest scenes and incidents of it have never been chronicled, and files that would now be invaluable are inaccessible, or incomplete.

The first newspaper to flourish in Georgia soil was The Savannah Gazette, which made its appearance in the then settlement of Savannah, before the revolutionary war—somewhere about 1760. The Augusta Chronicle was started as a weekly newspaper in 1783, by John E. Smith, who was editor and proprietor. There is now in the office of The Augusta Chronicle a copy of this paper, in a glass frame; it is dated October 9, 1790, volume 4. Its name was subsequently changed to The Augusta Chronicle and Gazette of the State, by John E. Smith, printer to the state.

The old Constitutionalist and The Sentinel were long identified with Georgia Journalism.

Another weekly, called The Louisville Journal, was published at Louisville, in this state, in the year 1790; in 1807 it was moved to Milledgeville, where it was published as The Georgia Journal. Milledgeville also had a weekly at that time, or a little later on, called The Gazette. Then The Milledgeville Southern Recorder was established by Colonel Orme, father of Mr. R. M. Orme, now of Savannah, on February 19, 1820, when its first issue appeared. Then came The Standard of Union, edited by Hon. Thomas Haynes, and The Georgia Statesman, files of which, dating from December 20th, 1825, to December 31st, 1827, are now in the office of the present Milledgeville Union-Recorder. The latter is the oldest paper in Georgia, published continuously as a weekly.

The files of these old weekly newspapers glow with interest for the reader; giving, as they do, glimpses of the most interesting and exciting periods of American history; their old-time spelling; the quaint cuts of runaway slaves; their lengthy editorials, glowing with state pride and patriotism—all have an absorbing and fascinating interest. Even in those days—in "the morning of the times," when state journalism was in its infancy, the editors received cord wood and country produce on subscription, and in double-logged teleals thanked "Uncle Billy Jones" and the rest of them for a jug of honey, or the earliest squash—a custom which remains, by right of inheritance, even unto this day.

But to go back to the story proper of the old weeklies. The Macon Messenger, by Simri Rose, made its appearance in the twenties, and about that time there was a paper at Mt. Zion, in Hancock county; and here and there the weeklies began to appear, growing in numbers with each succeeding year.

The oldest living editors of a Georgia weekly newspaper are Colonel C. R. Hanley, of Griffin, and C. W. Hancock, of Americus. Colonel Hanley commenced his seven years' apprenticeship to the printing business in the Georgian office, in 1827. There were, at that time, only the following newspapers published in the state:

In Augusta, The Courier, by Dr. M. Webster, and The Sentinel, by A. B. Longstreet; in Milledgeville, The Southern Recorder, by Grantland & Orme, and The Federal Union, by Colonel Parks; in Macon, The Georgia Messenger, by Simri Rose, and a little later, The Georgia Telegraph, by Myron Bartlett; the consolidation of the last named papers is well known. In Columbus, there was The Enquirer, by T. B. Slade and F. W. Flournoy; in Washington, The Gazette; in Savannah, The Republican, by F. S. Pell; The Mercury, by C. E. Bartlett, and The Georgian, by George and William Robertson. All the above were issued weekly, except The Republican and Georgian, which were published daily, tri-weekly and weekly.

Colonel C. W. Hancock, of Americus, the veteran weekly editor mentioned above, established The Sumter Weekly Republican, at Americus, in January, 1850, and published it continuously for thirty-eight years. It was a genuine old whig paper and made things lively in its day. It has only been a few years since its publication was discontinued.

When, in 1874, Colonel Richard W. Grubb, started The Darien Times-Gazette, he was not aware of the fact that Darien had a weekly newspaper as far back as 1819, which was also known as The Gazette. But such was the case. The editor of the old Darien Gazette, however, retired from the newspaper business soon after he entered it; for it is related that after writing an article which displeased some of the citizens, he spent much of his time in fishing and boating in the river opposite the city. He did not care anything about the fish, but was extremely anxious to find out just what portion of the river his printing office was at, so that he could make arrangements for its removal to a dryer location. The boys had thrown the river the night before, but the editor was not lynched, owing to the lack of rope, and so he got off with a mile ride on a rail. He was a good natured fellow and did not complain; he just got used to the thing.

It will be seen from this little incident that the life of the weekly editor in those days was not altogether a happy one. We frequently find him slipping rails now, but never riding out of town astride them; and fishing, also, do

we find him; but not for the office towel or the ancient handpress. He is the biggest man in his town now; he is the distributor on all subjects; the master of assemblies; the honored guest at the town banquet; the orator of great occasions; the mayor, the postmaster, the real estate agent, all combined.

Among the most interesting features of the newspapers of the old regime were their political controversies, which were carried on until they were as hot as pistol at ten paces seemed inevitable. Sam Flournoy, editor of The Columbus Enquirer, was one of the best editors of his day, and rallied the editors of Georgia in the earlier presidential contests. He had a spicy tilt with Dr. F. S. Broughton, who edited a weekly newspaper at La-Pine, and was less than a week's ride from Flournoy's. Flournoy was a professional courtesy, and we hear Brother Flournoy address a controversy like this to an adversary in the form of a letter, and a well-bred jockey.

But still admitting these strong expressions, there was an editorial "danger line" which was not prudent to cross. If a man was prepared to face a derring-do, held by a good shot as a vis-a-vis, he would be interesting to go into the history of every old newspaper that flourished in Georgia; but the limits of this article will only admit of a brief reference to the old days. Advertising was not as plentiful then as it is now, and fierce and bitter was the fight made by the editors for the patronage of the sheriffs and orators. The legal advertising was the lifeblood of the old newspapers. But in those days—to be found in the columns of the weekly newspapers; editors who left an imprint upon time, as well as paper, and whose memories will not soon fade away. W. T. Thompson, the author of that rare, rollicking book "Major Jones Courtship," was one of them. When, in 1842, the Southern Miscellany, published at Madison, was edited by Cornelius R. Hanley, it had some of those great editors for its contributors and they made its columns sparkle.

Colonel R. M. Orme, of Savannah, was one of the pioneers of Georgia weekly journalism, and it is not generally known that with him the idea of the associated press originated. He voiced the need for such an association early in the fifties, and the first meeting was held in the corner office, at Milledgeville. At that meeting Thomas Ragland, of The Columbus Enquirer, moved that R. M. Orme, Sr., be called to the chair, and that Sam Rose be made secretary.

Colonel C. R. Hanley several times referred to in this article, in some of his unpublished reminiscences of the manner in conducting newspapers in Georgia seventy years ago, says:

A description of the outfit or plant of the office in which he served his time, although of the first class and somewhat more extensive than others, may be given as a fair example of the two principal establishments—The Republican and The Georgian—in Savannah, from 1827 to 1854. Both papers were published daily, tri-weekly and weekly and were equipped for newspaper work wholly. The plant of The Georgian consisted of one Adams handpress—very similar in construction to the late Washington press—with a bed twenty-six by thirty-eight inches, a pair of bases, a bank from which the dampened paper was fed by the pressman, and on which he piled the printed sheets, a sheepfoot, and a pair of bins, a type brush, a proof brush, ink, a trough in which to wash forms, a composing stone, two mallets and planers, a hand-bellows, two double chases, necessary to run double parallel and single brass rules, side and foot sticks, quins, a few small cuts of ships, steamboats, canal boats, runaway negroes, horses, houses, trees and barrels; extra large font of two-line and single-line bold face for initials and captions for advertisements and an ample supply of bourgeois, together with the necessary number of composing sticks, galley cases, for foreman and proof-reader.

The editorials were prepared in the counting room below stairs and the reported news telegrams he found most convenient. The office owned in addition a good yawl boat and two stalwart oarsmen to go with a very superior marine spy-glass. These were used for the exclusive use of the reporter (ship news collector really, for his work related entirely to the shipping interests of the port) to keep a close watch on the movements of all foreign vessels entering and leaving port, to board all incoming vessels, examine their log-books and report the same, together with lists of their passengers and consignees, frequently going to the roads and wharves "on shore" (in the city) if reported at all, were either picked up by the editors, who were also the reporters, or contributed by parties interested.

The mechanical force of the establishment consisted of a foreman who was like-wise proof-reader, one journeyman, and four to five apprentices and two negro pressmen. The working hours of these—except the pressmen, who were employed only from 4 o'clock a. m. till 2 o'clock p. m.—were from 7 o'clock a. m. till 12 o'clock p. m. for the press, usually from 11 to 12 o'clock p. m., but frequently until 2 or 3 o'clock a. m. including Sundays, nine months in the year.

The pay of the foreman was \$15 per week in winter and \$13 in summer, the journeyman \$12 and \$10, but his services were usually dispensed with in summer (June, July and August), as the paper was issued only tri-weekly and weekly during that period, and the boys were quite equal to the task of bringing it out without his help. The apprentices, besides working all day and into the night until the press was all corrected and ready for the run, were required to arise at 4 to 5 o'clock a. m., hurry to the office, fold and deliver the paper to all city subscribers, get their breakfast and report at usual hour.

They were paid their vituals and clothes, and soundly thrashed for dedications of duty. Their only revenue, except from the sale of old newspapers (which was not a profitable trade to them monthly), which was the money received from the patrons of the paper whom they served through their "New Year's Address." (The writer's largest receipts from this source were \$70 to \$110—all his own—but he served the largest and best route in the city, having such whole-souled merchants as William Gaston, Edward Padelord, Joseph Fay, Cleghorn & Wood and Andrew Low among his patrons.)

The "balls" were for linking the type and consisted of each of a wooden head with handle, very similar in shape to an acorn cup and stem, which were called wood balls, and covered with buckskin, the whole being about the size of a large human head. When not in use they were enveloped in two or three folds of thick blanket, and kept constantly saturated with lye. Before using, they were taken from the blanket and cleaned by scraping with a dull knife, after which they were taken, one by one, and the manipulator (one of the negroes), who, after thoroughly distributing the lye over their surfaces by working them together, proceeded to link the type by "rolling" them on every side of the "form." During this process, the other negro (the pressman proper) adjusted a sheet of paper to the tympan sheet, picked the points, lowered the galley, and the rollers, as soon as the balls were withdrawn, to lower the tympan onto the form, run it under the platin, and by a strong pull on the "devil's tail" (lever), take the impression. This was a slow and laborious process—a "taken" of ten quires (240 sheets) printed on one side, being considered a fair day's work. About the year 1830, the first "roller" was substituted for the "balls." It consisted of a double core—the inner one of iron, to give it weight; the outer of wood, around which was wound several thicknesses of cloth, blanketing, this being covered with buckskin, tightly drawn and sewed after the manner of baseballs. The roller, when not in use, was carried to and treated in the same manner as the balls, (viz: wrapped in blankets, saturated in lye, and scraped clean before using), and being fitted into an iron frame with a long wooden handle, was placed on two parallel wooden cylin-

ders, to one of which was attached a "trounce," in the rear or off-side of the press, and by revolving the roller, the lye was distributed over the roller, which was then pushed forward once and linked the type. This made the process of applying the lye to the galley less laborious, but it did not greatly increase the speed of the process. Besides, the roller being, from some cause, more porous, soon became sodden and worthless. We were just on the eve of returning to the use of the balls, when (admirable dictum) an enterprising down-easter imparted to us, for a consideration, the important secret of making a very satisfactory roller of goose and molar skin. This composition, improved from time to time, is used to this day in all printing offices. For a long time candles were our only reliance for illuminating purposes. These were placed in sockets secured by a shallow tin box about two by three inches with about one-half of a pound of lead in the bottom to prevent its overturning. In a close, warm room, these candles burned rapidly and required frequent snuffing, which was always done with the fingers. Each compositor and the proof-reader were all provided with candles and as many others as were necessary were placed on stands and racks. Later small pear-shaped tin lamps, burning fish oil, were substituted for candles and in the winter season, when the office and windows closed, the smoke from these was almost suffocating besides festooning the ceiling and walls in deepest mourning. About 1832 the writer contrived for his own convenience a paper reflector stretched over a wire frame suspended over his case from the ceiling, which, being more cleanly besides saving half the oil and smoke, was adopted throughout the office and does not remember when these were superseded by a better light, poor as it was.

Proofs were taken on the stone or the bed of the press, and when the matter and planer, the latter having two or three thicknesses of some fine woolen stuff tacked to its face or with a stiff brush.

So much for the old weekly newspapers of Georgia, leaving to the student of the foundation for the excellent weekly press of today. Georgia has the best weekly newspapers of any state in the union, and certainly, as a naturally fertile soil for the growth of editors, there are over 200 weeklies in the state. Those regularly on the exchange list of The Constitution number 167, and of all the exchanges that reach this office, Georgia has the largest number. There are three press associations in Georgia—the Georgia Press Association, composed of the editors of the daily newspapers, the Press Club, the members of which are ladies engaged in daily and weekly journalism, and the Georgia Weekly Press Association, composed of weekly newspaper editors. The Georgia Press Association was organized July 5, 1887. M. D. Irwin, then editor of The Conyers Solid South, was its first president; W. A. Shackelford, of The Oglethorpe, was its first secretary. S. W. Roberts, of The Sparta Ismaelite, corresponding secretary. There were twenty-three papers represented. The call for the organization was issued by M. D. Irwin, and the membership roll is over the hundred mark, and it is safe to say that every weekly paper in the state will soon be identified with the Georgia Weekly Press Association.

The association meets at different Georgia cities every year, and has an annual excursion after the transaction of business. The excursions are always the most enjoyable, the weekly editors have been engaged in building up their towns and chasing delinquents the balance of the year.

Great is the work which is being done for Georgia by its weekly press. Well equipped as it is for this work, with brain and brawn, it stands squarely with the people, political and otherwise. The weekly press is one it is advocating with strength and earnestness at this time, may be summed up as follows:

Tariff reform.
Police control of silver.
State banks.
An income tax.

The weekly press is democratic to the core in its policy and its aims. It is a cratic battle, and its blows bring down the enemy. It is a powerful factor in state campaigns, and candidates fear and court its influence. It is without fear, or reproach.

The weekly newspaper offices are well furnished as to material; the old handpress is still on deck, but in many instances it has given way to the modern machinery. But it is still recognized as "the old reliable," and it still requires muscle as well as brain to get out the average issue. The weekly press is a "watermelon" as it is called, and it is still "make the desert blossom" like a watermelon vine! Here's the way it goes:

And when the people found him, they read his paper bright.

The Georgia weekly newspaper is not appreciated as it should be by the people in whose interest it is published; there is not a weekly in the state but is worth the price it asks for it. The year—not an editor who does not earn more than treble his salary; too many of them have to split rails, or run a grocery to keep the paper going. The thanks they receive for their "head of wood," or "the first watermelon," frequently mean a year's subscription to the paper—free; and it is too often the case that a whole column of the free local calls the public's attention to a half-inch advertisement of a lost cow and that public expects just such a return for its meager patronage.

But the Georgia weekly is here to stay and he is staying in the hope of a reward hereafter, believing that a warm welcome awaits him on the other side. He is waiting to double the price asked for it, but his interests do not suffer, at home or abroad—to "point a moral" and to adorn a free lot in the town cemetery.

Good citizens—these weekly editors, true to their trust and to their brave in the cause of right, and enemies to wrong. Georgia is to be congratulated on the work they are doing for her advancement; she owes them more than she can pay. They are not exacting creditors, and their demands are small.

Let the towns and villages of the state foster their weekly newspapers and support them with the hands of their editors, and the Georgia Weekly Press Association will grow in grace and glory, while the editors reap in the fields of their labor, flowering to fair fruition.

Has proved a lucky number to many in the past. 46 Luckie is another combination which will prove one for you to remember. In a few days we will possess the entire building on Luckie street, where we shall have increased facilities for conducting not only our general business, but also our unsurpassed tree type business. This is under the charge of Dr. George H. Candler, D. E. whose wonderful success in treating the sick by the new science of electro-biotherapy has attracted such attention. Those who own a "trotter" can now (when any serious danger threatens) secure the attendance of a doctor who has had not only a thorough medical training in the best colleges of the new science—the science which cures when all others prove useless. Every necessary for the treatment of cases in every form of disease can be procured or brain conceived to say that nowhere in the country can the inferior secure the treatment of the Luckie street building. Those who desire a distance can be successfully treated by mail.

Write information for the next few days of our new building, 45 and 46 Luckie building, Atlanta, Georgia. Office telephone 194. Dr. Candler's house telephone 1582. It costs nothing to investigate.

EARLY JOURNALISM.

Reviewing the Several Predecessors
of The Constitution.

REV. JOSEPH BAKER THE PIONEER EDITOR

He Owned The Luminary—The Various
Ups and Downs and the Newspaper
Men Before and During the War.

Atlanta's first newspaper made its appearance in the year 1845, and was known as The Luminary.

Tradition is a little doubtful as to the length of time which this paper served the village, though according to the best sources of information the career was rather brief.

It must be remembered, as an explanation of its early death and the lack of sufficient interest on the part of the resident population to support it, that Atlanta in those early days was nothing more than a mere settlement.

A group of store houses gathered about the intersection of Peachtree and Marietta streets, together with a number of cottages scattered about the hills and surrounding each by a cluster of oaks, made up the Atlanta of 1845.

The population of the village at that time was scarcely more than four or five hundred inhabitants, and when we consider that more than forty-five years have passed since then, it must be admitted that Atlanta was by no means backward in enterprise. No other town in the state, having twice the population of Atlanta, had even dared to make such an attempt.

The year before The Luminary came out several enterprising citizens moved into the neighborhood. Among the number was Jonathan Norcross, who afterwards became mayor of the city, and is now living in West End at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Norcross established a planing mill near the present Air Line depot, and employed a lot of blind mules to supply the motive power to his machinery. Several other enterprising men came to the village at the same time and when the neighborhood began to "look up," as they expressed it, there was a general clamor for a newspaper.

Norcross brought to the front a clerical gentleman by the name of Rev. Joseph Baker. Being a minister of the gospel he had the requisite learning and ability necessary to the paper in addition to the moral stamina that was needed to overcome the difficulties, or to look them sternly and unflinchingly in the forehead.

Perhaps if the editor had lacked for the training which equipped him for the ministry he might have possessed more of the qualifications that were needed for his career as a journalist. Instead of supplying the village with gossip and puny paragraphs, he preferred to regale his readers with lengthy dissertations on the moral law. This was calculated to benefit a few, whose piety had overmastered their enterprise, but was rather disastrous to the greater number who had a curiosity to read the news.

This created a wide-spread discontent and men who subscribed to the paper when it first came out, refused to give it any encouragement.

Another disadvantage, and one of quite a humorous nature, allied itself with the editor and caused many to read it with a very dissatisfied air.

This was found in the lack of sufficient type. The good editor was sorely hampered by this restriction and though it tried his religion severely to spell a word incorrectly he was obliged to adopt the phonetic method in the interest of economy.

The editor was obliged to begin a sentence or a proper name with a capital, to fill out a word with small letters. This was tantalizing, of course, to the editor and caused many to read it with a very dissatisfied air.

Such is, in brief, the history and the fate of Atlanta's first newspaper. The fate of The Luminary was not a very successful one, while its pluck and enterprise have opened the way for much of that success which subsequent papers have enjoyed.

The editor of The Luminary will always be revered for his piety and honored as the pioneer of that profession in this city, which has since fruited in the genius of a truly and many other brilliant masters of the pen, and whose much of its history is sought to atone for his interest in the most earnest and consecrated devotion to the ministry.

Such is, in brief, the history and the fate of Atlanta's first newspaper. The fate of The Luminary was not a very successful one, while its pluck and enterprise have opened the way for much of that success which subsequent papers have enjoyed.

who now enjoys the distinction, at a ripe old age, of being one of Georgia's most accomplished veterans of the pen. The career of Major Hanley has been replete with honor and full of that tributary wealth of excellence which has fostered and furnished the journalism of the country. A collaborer of Major Hanley before he moved his paper from Madison to Atlanta was Colonel W. T. Thompson, one of the witliest writers of his day and the illustrious author of "Major Jones's Courtship."

Early Journalism.

If one of the early newspapers of Atlanta should chance to appear at this time it would excite no small amount of curiosity. Times have changed since then and with them the methods of writing up a sensation have also been modified. If a piece of news happened to be a little old it was all the better for the season, and was not restricted to a mere paragraph as a mild rebuke for being tardy. This is the custom nowadays, however, and if a big sensation gets into the other paper first, or happens to arrive a little late, it is given an inch where it would otherwise be entitled to a column. Everything moves by the ground now and the newspapers never go back to sweep the field when they have once passed it.

In the early days of the newspaper, however, things were a little slower, and the rate of travel, still behind the speed of the locomotive, which was then a novelty, as measured to an ox-cart with a hill to climb. Sensations, which are now headed with captions that make the eyebrows scrape the top of the hat, and causes the blood to acquire additional heat in awe of man's depravity, were then restricted to a few paragraphs, carried the hue of the writer's sympathy and were supplemented by a moral appendix which counseled the violator to abandon his wicked ways and "cease to do evil."

More for the newspaper in those days than were found by the newspaper men who sought for them. There was a lack of enterprise and stir on the part of the journals of that day. The "hustler" had not arrived on the ground, and the spirit of inquiry was not as decided nor as persevering as it is at the present stage of the newspaper's career.

Next Came the Intelligencer.

The first daily paper to enter the field, for the purpose of relieving the fortunes of its predecessors, was The Intelligencer. The city by this time had grown considerably and its population was in the close neighborhood of 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants. It was during the fall of 1851 that The Intelligencer first made its appearance. It was the property of Judge J. I. Whitaker, who afterwards became mayor of the city, and Major John H. Steele. The paper was not at all very large one, but its columns were well edited and its paragraphs short and epigrammatic. It was conducted on a careful though economic plan and the foundations for its success were well laid.

The Intelligencer was destined to become a strong and influential journal, and to see many of its rivals drop and perish in the withering shade of its prosperity.

Colonel Seals's First Paper.

Among the newspapers and other periodicals that sprang up before the war, was The Temperance Crusader, published in 1859, by Colonel John H. Seals, afterwards for a number of years, proprietor of The Sunny South.

Mrs. Mary E. Bryan was associated with Colonel Seals in the editorial management of the paper with W. G. Whidby as local editor. The paper was successful from the start and its popularity grew with each successive issue until the outbreak of the war.

Major Hanley and the American.

The National American, an excellent weekly, was the next paper to enter the struggle of competition. The experience and ability of Major Hanley were amply supplemented by the graceful and rapid pen of Colonel J. S. Peterson who was one of the most prominent and popular writers of that day.

The Southern Confederacy.

The first issue of The Southern Confederacy appeared in 1860.

This paper was destined to take a lively hand in the agitation of slavery and to be the terror of most aggressive violence on the question of state sovereignty. The editor of the paper was Dr. J. P. Hamblen, a man of very strong convictions and chief courage in these convictions. His editorials, many of them eloquent appeals, were calculated to arouse hostility, and excite the sleeping spirit of the South.

The outbreak of the war and the location of Atlanta as the citadel of the confederacy, gave to this journal additional prestige and popularity. Colonel George W. Adair, with Mr. J. Henry Smith, assumed the editorial control of the paper, and the columns became even more eloquent and persuasive in the cause of the south and the young confederacy. Among the staff writers employed by the paper at this time was Hon. Henry Watterson, now editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Among the other papers published in Atlanta at this time, besides The Intelligencer, were The Gate City Guardian, The Common Wealth and The Revelle.

During the War.

Mr. Wallace Reed, in his excellent sketch written on this subject says the following: "The progress of the struggle brought many refugees to Atlanta and with them came refugee newspapers. Among the latter were The Chattanooga Rebel, The Knoxville Register, edited by J. L. Dupree and Major John C. Whitner, with such distinguished editorial contributors as L. Q. Lamar and J. M. Cobb. Last, but not least, came The Memphis Appeal, a journal destined to endure more hardships than any of its competitors. Pressed by the enemy, The Appeal fled southward to several different points, losing material at every stopping place until, as the story goes, the editor, riding a mule, with a small press and saddlebags full of type, was captured by the federals in the mountains of north Alabama.

With the close of the war, journalism began to revive in Atlanta and to breathe in the reanimated spirit of the Gate City. Passion was exchanged for a milder and better sentiment and the columns of the press purged of hostility, contented to grow with the light of the new era.

The Intelligencer was the first to come back after the evacuation, but survived for only a few years. The New Era was started by John S. Prather and Mr. Harvey J. Phillips, who afterwards sold out to Dr. Samuel Bard. The paper was a good one and for quite awhile enjoyed a successful career. R. W. H. Farnham, a talented journalist who had been a writer for The Southern Confederacy, was associated with Dr. Bard in the management of this paper.

M. RICH & BROS.

PROMISE

Unsurspassable Values

FOR THIS WEEK.

The "Whys" and "Wherefores" are not essential. The goods we offer this week will excel any at the prices sold in southern states.

IF YOU WANT

Anything in Organdies, Challies, Batistes, Gingham or Lawns. See our stock.

Lawns at 10c, value 15c.
Ginghams at 15c, value 25c.
Organdies at 25c, value 45c.
Batistes at 25c, value 45c.

Ladies' Vests.

White black or fancy colors.
Swiss Lisle Vests 11c, value 25c.
English Lisle, 33c, value 50c.
Pure Silk Vests, 50c, value \$1.

Ladies' Hosiery.

Lisle thread Hose, 32c, value 50c.
Richelieu ribbed and plain Hose, 32c, value 50c.
English Lisle Hose, tan, red or black, regular price 75c.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

See our line that were \$4, \$5 and \$6 each, that we offer at \$2.75 Each.

Ladies' Silk Waists.

No undesirable styles, all bright, new, stylish goods:
At \$3.25, that were \$5
At \$3.95, that were \$6.75.
At \$7.50, that were \$10 to \$15.

Furniture, Carpets, Matting, Draperies.

Surplus and broken lines at the lowest prices yet offered.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 East Hunter.

FREE FREE FREE FREE

Can you find anything more cooling than a glass of Iced Tea during this hot weather?

You can get one without cost by calling at our store, at 90 Whitehall st.

We are importers and jobbers of the finest grade of Teas, and can please you both in quality and price.

Our Tolo Tea is especially adapted to Iced Tea.

Try us.

W. R. HOYT, 90 Whitehall

—AND— 325 to 329 Peachtree

FREE FREE FREE FREE

Second-Hand BICYCLES.

We have some Genuine, First-Class Bargains. Every machine we guarantee to be in perfect condition.

Would especially call attention to two "1893," \$150 machines, which are absolutely as good as new, on which we will make a substantial reduction.

If you want a really good machine, it will pay you to step in and see some of our bargains.

Beck & Gregg Hardware Co.

White Lead at Manuh's, \$5 a 100.

ADAM'S PAIN EXPELLER FOR READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Flatulency and all intestinal pains. Cures the WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Internally, a half to a teaspoonful of half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Croup, Whooping Cough, Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Colic, Flatulency and all intestinal pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of ADAM'S PAIN EXPELLER with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant. 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

ADAM'S PAIN EXPELLER

An excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely vegetable. The safest and best medicine for the cure of all disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS. Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality. Price, 25c a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by ADAM'S PAIN EXPELLER CO., 247 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of price. Dec-4-17 sun wk top col sun last pg.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND—Several thousand dollars to lend on improved city property. Address Capital, care Constitution.

MONEY TO LOAN in any amount, long or short time, on real estate, at 5 and 6 per cent interest. Repayable monthly. Address E. O. Box 322, Atlanta, Ga.

THREE TO FIVE YEARS 7 per cent loans on city improved property; also sums of \$100 and upward loaned on valuable real estate property, repaid in monthly installments. M. M. Welch, room 48 City Bank building, take elevator.

TO LOAN—For a client, \$1,500; 8 per cent interest and com. Jas. W. Austin, 69-72 E. Alabama.

MONEY TO LOAN—Short loans made upon approved paper at reasonable rates without delay; established in 1875. J. B. Rodwine, 29 E. Alabama street, near 28th sun lot.

\$100,000 TO LOAN in any amount from \$1,000 to \$50,000 on real estate in Atlanta. Purchase money notes wanted. G. M. McKinnon, No. 2 South Broad St.

MONEY TO LOAN—Improved Atlanta property at current rates in any amount from \$2,000 up to \$50,000. J. W. English, office at American Trust and Banking company, June 2-1 mo, Sun, Mon.

MONEY TO LOAN—Loans from \$2,000 to \$50,000, five years time, on improved Atlanta real estate, can be secured without delay from Raab & Jones, 613 Equitable building, June 2-1 mo.

MONEY TO LEND on central business and improved real estate in Atlanta at 6 and 7 per cent. Apply at once to Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building, may 11-17.

PER CENT—Money to lend on improved Atlanta property. No delay. House & Carter, over Merchants' bank, Feb. 1-6m.

IF YOU WANT to borrow money on real estate security at reasonable rates apply to John Y. Dixon, 411 Equitable building, 1-7.

\$2,500 TO LOAN at once on Atlanta property. W. O. Hale, 21 North Pryor, corner Decatur street.

INSTRUCTION.

G. OSTERLOH teaches German by an easy, conversational method. Address 38-12 Magnolia street, room 4, June 16-31.

TYPEWRITER supplies, oils, pencils, erasers, papers, carbon-papers, ribbons of all makes. Give me a trial and you will not buy elsewhere. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

LESSONS in china painting, oil and water colors at Lyette's art school; reduced prices for summer months. Cool studies and new designs; number of lessons optional with pupil.

SPEND VACATION PROFITABLY in the Atlanta Business university. Rooms large, cool and pleasant. Courses in business training, shorthand and correspondence, penmanship and art education, business preparatory, normal training. Excellent opportunity for advancement along some special line. Normal trained teachers and experts in charge of each school. Open all summer. Call or write for circulars. J. A. Maclean, secretary, Whitehall and Alabama.

ELUCIDATION Taught by an expert Joseph H. Shepard, of the Froebner school of oratory, N. Y.; Philadelphia School of elocution and private pupil of Vandenhoff, instructor of the English royal family. Mr. Shepard's school is a department of the Atlanta Business university. Call or write for circulars. R. J. Maclean, secretary, Whitehall and Alabama.

THE BALTIMORE Kindergarten Training School will be opened under the auspices of the Kindergarten Association of Baltimore, in October, 1893. Comprehensive and advanced courses for teachers and trainers. Lectures on special subjects will be delivered. For particulars apply to Mrs. Henry Wood, 6126 Oak St., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Gilman, 1360 Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.; or Miss Gilman, 107 E. Chase street, Baltimore, Md. June 11m sun wed.

BICYCLES.

BICYCLE and typewriter supplies; second-hand typewriters of all makes cheap; come and examine them. George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

QUINTON SCORCHER—Bicycles at 33 1-3 per cent discount; if you want bargains in the bicycle and typewriter business, call or write to call on George M. Folger, 71 North Pryor street.

FOUR SALE—Second hand bicycles; been used very little. One No. 3 Rambler \$130 One Century Columbia \$100 One Lady's Columbia \$100 One Blackhawk \$100 One Boy's Clinch \$25 One Boy's Junior \$25 These are bargains. Nunnally's Bicycle Department, corner Broad and Marietta Sts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

TO BUILDERS and Contractors—Lime at 5c in ten-barrel lots, and all building materials accordingly. B. O. Williams & Bro., phone 328, 257 Marietta st., June 18 sun mon.

MAGNOLIA white lead, ten years in good service with Atlanta and is justly celebrated for its durability, whiteness and smoothness found only at McNeel's Paint and Glass Store, 114 and 116 Whitehall st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—Twenty shares Southern Mutual Building and Loan stock, Atlanta, that has been holding thirteen months. Write to T. K. Sands, Box 960, Richmond, Va. June 13-31 sun tue.

DEATH OF MRS. L. M. HINTON.

The Mother of Mrs. Dr. I. S. Hopkins Passed Away Last Night.

Mrs. L. M. Hinton, the mother of Mrs. Dr. I. S. Hopkins, died at the residence of her son-in-law on Ponce de Leon avenue, last night at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Hinton had been ill for several days and her death was not unexpected. She was a lovely Christian lady, and illustrious during her lifetime all of the graces which adorn and embellish womanhood.

Her friends throughout Georgia will be grieved to learn of the death of the larger sympathy of many hearts will go out to the bereaved family.

The burial will occur tomorrow morning at Oxford.

HILL TO GIVE BOND.

His Wilkes County Relatives to Sign Bail for Him This Week.

TWO ABLE ATTORNEYS SECURED.

Messrs. W. C. Glenn and Ben H. Hill Will Assist Tinny Rucker in Hill's Defense—Lewis Redwine Sick.

Harry Hill will give bond next week—perhaps Tuesday, and until his trial rolls around he will spend the time on his Oglethorpe plantation and with relatives in Wilkes county. This statement was definitely and authoritatively made yesterday, and it came from a source which should be well posted on the movements of the much-talked-about fugitive.

It was given out yesterday that Hill's Wilkes county relatives were coming to his aid, and that next week several of them would come to Atlanta to sign a bond for Harry Hill. Wellborn and Ed Hill are frequent visitors of his at the jail, and his friends are sent to him from the table of his uncle.

Just who are to sign the \$11,000-bond that has been fixed for Hill is not stated, but it is given out that it is to be signed without fail next week and by the Wilkes county Hills.

The reputation of Harry Hill, in Wilkes county, was very fair, indeed, until he got into his present trouble. Even now his old-time friends stand by him. He spent his boyhood days there and was known to be quite a gay youth.

It would seem that Hill and his friends are making preparations for a hard legal fight. Three as fine lawyers as there are in the state have been employed to defend him. Since Captain Harry Jackson withdrew from the defense his friends have secured, as attorneys, Colonel William C. Glenn, Hon. Benjamin H. Hill and Hon. Thos. Rucker. These three able attorneys are preparing to make a strong fight for their client.

Hill is in fine spirits in contemplation of his coming release on bond. He has regained his old-time levity and brightness and seems not at all depressed on account of his troubles. He has a comfortable room and never leaves it. He spends his time reading his friends' having supplied him with plenty of reading matter. He has numerous callers, but his most frequent caller is his aunt, Mrs. Casey. Before Hill got into his present trouble she was his best friend and his faithful friend. Hill's old adjoints that of Lewis Redwine, the defaulter, but the two men see little of each other. Redwine has not left his room in months, and during the past he has not been able to do so. He has been very ill for three or four days and has been attended by Dr. Nicholson. He is still confined to his bed, but nothing serious is feared.

A LIBERAL RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

The Action of the N. C. and St. L. Railway Towards Its Employees.

Mr. John W. Thomas, Jr., assistant general passenger agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, embracing the Western and Atlantic railway, has notified all of the conductors, blacksmiths, boiler makers, car builders of the Western and Atlantic and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railways that they will be given transportation free and allowed a vacation to attend the world's fair.

This exceedingly liberality on the part of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis is deeply appreciated by its Atlanta employees who have asked The Constitution to publish the following open letter of thanks:

"Mr. John W. Thomas, Jr., Assistant General Manager Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned conductors, blacksmiths, boiler makers and car builders of the Western and Atlantic division of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway take this method of expressing our thanks and appreciation for the kindness and liberality of the management in granting us the opportunity of attending the world's fair. We assure you that we appreciate the favor, not alone for the opportunity of attending the fair, but for the opportunity of seeing the world's fair, and the remembrance of this fact will add no little to the enjoyment of our vacation. We are, Sir, your very truly, EMPLOYEES OF N. C. & ST. L. R. R."

Approved, W. A. Division of N. C. & ST. L. R. R.

M. L. COLLIER, M. M.

THEY KNOW A GOOD MAN.

Mr. McAdoo Is Doing by Paterson as He Did by Atlanta.

The Paterson, N. J., Morning Call has a very complimentary reference to Mr. M. R. McAdoo, late superintendent of the Atlanta Consolidated. It says: "Mr. M. R. McAdoo, the new manager of the Paterson Railway Company, is hard at work acquiring himself with his duties and the requirements of the road. It is his intention to give the Paterson people a better street car service than they have ever had before. He is a first-class railway man. Mr. McAdoo, is to his patrons, the public. That shows that the new manager understands his business, and it only takes a few minutes' conversation to convince one that he does. Although apparently a young man, he has had considerable experience. He is a southerner, being a graduate of a Kentucky college. He built and organized the electric service in Nashville, Tenn., and for some years past has had charge of the electric street roads in Atlanta, Ga., which, under his management, ranked among the best in the country. The number of miles of track there is about four times as large as in Paterson, Atlanta, with its suburbs and adjacent municipalities, is about as large as Paterson, but it spread over considerably more territory. Mr. McAdoo has successfully managed that great system in evidence more than a year and a half. He is justified in giving the flattering testimonials that they have given."

If Mr. McAdoo moves as many friends and as great a reputation as a manager in a short time in Paterson as he did in Atlanta, it will show that the people of the New Jersey town are as appreciative as the Atlanta people.

Mr. McAdoo has a remarkable genius for railway management.

West End Baptist Mission.

The mission Sunday school of the West End Baptist church, organized only a few weeks ago at Manchester, is flourishing beyond all expectations. Upwards of 100 names are now on the roll and the actual attendance on last Sunday was sixty-nine.

Mr. Royal Daniel, the superintendent, is doing a good work, and he has the hearty cooperation and assistance of a noble set of officers and teachers. The school now meets in one of the large rooms of the Southern Baptist Female college building, where there is plenty of room, and there services are pleasant in all kinds of weather.

With 100 pupils now, after the college has been opened in the fall, it is safe to predict that this will be one of the largest Sunday schools about Atlanta. It has ever been thus, that whatever these West End Baptists take hold of they not only succeed beyond their expectations, but they do so with a degree of rapidity.

Their enterprise and devotion to their own church in West End is remarkable, church above all others in usefulness and influence placed of the larger churches uptown, and even those may look to their laurels in a few years, if the West End Baptist continues to grow and prosper in the future as she has in the past.

WEST END.

First Baptist Church.

The pastor, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., will preach at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m., subject of the morning sermon, "The Folly and Madness of Resisting God's Faith and Spirit."

DRY GOODS!

Come Ye That Love Real Bargains!

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

ARE LAYING PRICES LOW ON EVERYTHING.

They bought their New Summer Stock so cheap that it is all the talk. What do they mean by selling at such Slaughtering Prices? Last week Competition made a kick against the way we sold Fine Goods. Monday morning at 7 o'clock the Crusade will begin for one week in great shape. Watch our tables each day this week.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE STARTLERS:

50 and 60c China Silks, in plain and fancy figures, at 19c. 75c Silk Mulls at 33c. 65c Satins at 27 1/2c. 50, 60 and 75c Surah Silk at 25c. Special big cut in China Silks at 29, 37, 49, 50 and 65c that are selling everywhere at just double these prices.

Monday morning, at 7 o'clock sharp, we will sell Fancy Figured Lawns at 1 1/2c.

A regular \$1.65 Silk Henrietta at 98c. Pure Silk Pongee at 31c. Challies, in nice patterns, at 27c. The prettiest line of Woolen Henriettas you ever saw at 48c; same as sell everywhere else at 75c.

There has been a good deal of talk the last few days about the way we were cutting prices; but we simply say it's nobody's business but ours.

Swiss Edging, all widths, at 3 1/2c. 20,000 yards Laces and Embroideries go on Bargain Table at half value. 2,700 yards Laces, that are worth 7 1/2 to 10c, all on table at 5c for choice. Everlasting Trimming at 15c per dozen.

A BONANZA FOR THE LADIES—All our Muslin Underwear will go this week at less than the cost of making. Men's Work Shirts, worth 40c, for 15c. Men's Work Shirts, worth 50c, for 25c. Men's Work Shirts, worth 75c, for 40c. Men's Negligee Shirts, worth \$1.50, for \$1. Ladies, men and children's Knit Summer Underwear put out at 33 per cent discount. Boys' Waist, worth 35, 40 and 50c, for 18c. Ladies' Waists, worth 75 and 90c, for 45c. Ladies' Waists, worth \$1.50 and \$1.65, for 75c. We only have a few Silk Waists and Silk Skirts in stock; Monday they will be sold at exactly half price.

50 dozen Gents' fine Ties and Scarfs worth 50c and 75c, these all put out at one price, choice for 25c. 400 dozen Men's fine 15c and 20c Linen Collars, Monday and this week at 10c. Gents' 75c white Shirts for 50c. Gents' \$1 white Shirts for 75c. Monday we will sell Gents' \$1.75 French Percal Shirts with 3 Collars and pair Cuffs for 65c. Ladies' Blouses for 11c. We have about 300 pair Ladies' fine \$4, \$5 and \$6 Shoes that we will close out at \$2.50 for choice. REMEMBER this is the last of our Shoe stock, and if you want a pair of fine Shoes this is the chance.

Rain and Sun Umbrellas.

800 Umbrellas at 50c, 75c, 87c, 93c, \$1 and \$1.27. 600 fine Umbrellas at \$1.36, \$1.53, \$1.65, \$1.87, \$2.03 and \$3.25. These Umbrellas are worth double these prices and some thrice. Palm Fans 1c, Children's Jap Fans 1c. All 25c Jap Fans down to 10c. All 75c Jap Fans down

to 40c. Silk and Gauze Fans half price. \$1 white Feather Fans for 50c. 4,000 large Jap Fans will be given away to our customers this week.

VEILING.—Ladies, here is something our competitors don't understand. We do. All Veiling Netts in the very latest styles are 10c per yard. Any of these Veilings are worth 25c, and the greater part of them are worth 50c to 75c, yet we sell them at 10c.

Sun Bonnets for Ladies, Misses and Children.

720 Sun Bonnets at 5c, 10c, 17c and 25c. We sell more Bonnets than any five houses in the city. See the prices.

LINENS—12 pieces extra wide Satin Table Linen at 43c. Turkish Towels at 5c. Fine Damask Towels at 12 1/2c. About 40 dozen Huck, Damask and Dice Towels that are worth 50c, 65c and 75c. They are samples and all go on table at 35c for choice. 18 pieces extra quality Table Linen that is worth \$2 and \$2.50, Monday choice for \$1.50. Napkins to match. 150 dozen Fancy Doylies at 25c. 35 dozen Fancy Doylies at 39c. 15 dozen Fancy Doylies at 48c.

Our Biggest Bargains will be in our new stocks of White Goods, Printed Lawns, Colored Mulls and French Organdies.

Yard wide Bleaching 5c. Sea Island 5c. Chambray, all colors, 48c. Gingham 5c, 6 1/2c, 7 1/2c, 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c. We own more Gingham than any house in the South, and these prices are less than half.

FRENCH SATEN REMNANTS.—4,000 yards fine French Satens in short lengths of five to ten yards at 10c. Printed Swisses 7 1/2c. Best Oil Calicoes 5c. Yard wide French Percal at 6 1/2c. Special 45-inch White Flouncing at 19c and 21c. 1 case extra large White Marseilles Spreads at \$1.14, worth \$2.50. All \$6 to \$12 Spreads at half price. 500 pairs Boys' 75c Ready-Made Pants at 25c. 50 dozen Ladies and Children's 50c Silk Mitts at 25c. 30 dozen Ladies' Silk Mitts at 15c, reduced from 25c. Big bargains in Kid Gloves. We are headquarters for Hosiery. Have got the best stock and give the best value for the price. All Ladies, Men and Children's Hose marked down to 25c that formerly sold for 40c. Our Notion Stock is running over with choice bargains. DON'T FORGET, MONDAY WE BEGIN A SPECIAL SALE OF FINE

Silks and Black Goods.

All train packages delivered free. Out-of-Town People are invited to make our store their stopping place while in the city.

FOR MEN ONLY—25 dozen of the best Overalls at 25c. This is a Special Bargain for the men.

46, 48 & 50 WHITEHALL STREET.

AT THE EDGEWOOD.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The International Convention to Be Held at Montreal, Canada—Round Trip Rates.

Visa the Richmond and Danville.

"Pinafore," Comical and Breezy, Will Be Sung the Coming Week.

MR. SAM BURBANK AS THE CAPTAIN.

It Will Be a Fine Operatic Production, The Cast the Strongest Ever Presented in Atlanta.

We will have the great and only "Pinafore" of the finest songs ever written and sung, this week at the Edgewood Avenue theater. This is considered all over the country as being without a peer, as far as comic opera compositions are concerned.

"Pinafore" has been heard many times in this city, and its sweet and attractive music has always been accorded a hearty reception by all. The jolly and tuneful songs never to grow old, and which once heard they are hard to forget. Mirth, melody, satire and romance are principally the ingredients of the work, and its authors have never regretted giving to the musical world this splendid creation.

"Pinafore" is, in short, a burlesque upon the British navy, and how well Gilbert & Sullivan have succeeded in carrying out their plans is only attested by the great popularity of their opera.

"Pinafore" has, from its very first production, enjoyed an enormous success. It was first sung in London, England, where it ran for six weeks, and it was given its initial production in this country in Baltimore, Md. After the American company's engagement in that city the opera was taken to Philadelphia, where it was done for nearly a year and a half. The opera has also been sung in New York city with unbounded success. The New York press stamped it a work worthy of living a century, and it is a pity that it is too well known for any further criticism here.

Here Are the Atlanta Singers.

Dick Dead Eye, Mr. Pearson
Captain Corcoran, Miss Brown
Josephine, Miss Pierce
Helen, Miss McIntyre
Joseph, Mr. Malow
Sir Joseph Porter, G. C. B., Mr. Newbrough
Buttercup, Miss Dressler
Ralph Raketrav, Mr. Gurville

This cast will make the strongest and the most reliable Atlanta have ever heard in advance.

Atlanta's local baritone soloist, Mr. Sam Burbank, will sing the role of the captain, and how well he will do it his hundreds of friends throughout the city know already.

Mr. Burbank has worked very hard in course of preparation for his formal debut in opera the past week, and his many figure, coupled with his fine musical instinct and voice, will make his new departure one of unlimited success all around. Mr. Pearson, who will sing the part of Dick Dead Eye, was the original in the United States.

Pearson's performance of the character is said to be immense. Miss Dressler has sung Buttercup many seasons, and her graceful impersonation of the character will be all that could be desired. Miss Pierce will make a charming Josephine, and her pure soprano will be heard to better advantage this week than heretofore. Mr. Gurville will sing Ralph Raketrav to perfection. Mr. Gurville is perfectly familiar with the entire opera, and he will make a fine impression upon all that see and hear him.

"Pinafore" can be relied upon as being a great entertainer. That is if you like good comic opera.

Napkins will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. "Pinafore" will be sung the entire week.

After breakfast in Atlanta, for breakfast in Chicago by the world's fair limited of the N. C. & St. L. R. R.

The above convention will be held in the beautiful and famous old city of Montreal during the month of July, and as the trip and visit to that section at this season is especially attractive and enjoyable many of our citizens are making arrangements to visit Montreal and Danville system via Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Saratoga and Lake Champlain; the round trip ticket from Atlanta via this line will be fully thirty-six hours the quickest, and certainly the most attractive route.

Messrs. W. H. Taylor and A. A. Vernon, agents, No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, are already making up some pleasant parties and those contemplating going will do well to communicate with them.

COURTHOUSE NEWS.

A mistrial was declared in the case of J. W. Kitchens against the Georgia railroad. The jury went out at 11 o'clock on Friday and remained out all day and all night. Judge Marshall Clarke informed them that he wanted a sealed verdict. Yesterday morning it became evident that no verdict would be reached, and a mistrial was declared.

W. W. Kitchens was tried yesterday in the court of Ordinary Calhoun on a writ of lunacy sworn out by his wife yesterday morning. After hearing all the evidence, which came from relatives of Kitchens, he was adjudged insane and will be sent to the asylum as soon as it is expedient.

Judge Marshall Clarke was engaged yesterday in chambers with the application of the minority stockholders of the Atlanta cable works for a receiver. The applicants, Messrs. Gould, Peck and others, were represented by Messrs. Arnold & Arnold, and the car works is represented by Judge John L. Hopkins. The case will taken up again and argument continued next Saturday.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. G. B. Everett was appointed receiver of the Union Mill and Warehouse Company. The appointment was made by Judge Marshall J. Clarke on the petition of Wellhouse & Sons, the Capital City Bank, G. B. Everett & Co. and others. He will take immediate charge.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FOWLER.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Fowler and family are invited to attend the funeral services of Mrs. N. R. Fowler at 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday, June 19th, at the First Methodist church.

June 18-21.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES Will Take Place Wednesday at the Convocation of the Immaculate Conception.

The commencement exercises of the convent of the Immaculate Conception will take place in the basement of the Catholic church, corner Lord and Hunter streets, on Wednesday evening next and will start promptly at 7:30 o'clock.

Great care has been taken for this commencement and the exercises will be unusually interesting. Miss Lovette and Miss Hastings will receive diplomas.

A HANDSOME SOUVENIR.—The Postal Telegraph Company has issued a handsome world's fair souvenir of thirty pages, in which a history of the Commercial Cable Company is given, including an account of the laying of the Mackay-Bennett cable. Pictures of the company's buildings in all parts of the world are given, and its methods of operation described.

Lowry Hardware Co.

42 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale and Retail

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, ETC.

OUR SUMMER LIST:

Ice Cream Freezers, Lemon Squeezers, Ice Tools, Rubber Hose, Water Coolers, Lawn Sprinklers, Water Filters, Hammocks, Fly Fans, Zinc Bath Tubs.

BARBERS' SUPPLIES

BICYCLES.



New and Second-Hand.

Most complete line of Barbers' Goods in the south.

Everything needed to fit up and furnish a first-class Barber Shop, and at prices as low as any house in the United States.

Catalogue on application.

Big Discount for Cash.

Immense Bargains in second-hand Wheels.

Best equipped Repair Shop in the country.

First-class Work at reasonable prices.

LOWRY HARDWARE CO.

</